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POETRY.

FAR NIENTE.

BY MRS. E. J. KAMES.

'Neath the green shadows of a graceful willow,
Wrapt in a dreamy illeness, I lay,
Watching the foam-pearls wreath each tiny billow
That breaks along the windings of the bay.
With plume-like leaves the tender twigs are fringed,
Swaying their tassels in the scented air;
And though the parted boughs fall, emerald-tinged,
Touches of light upon you blossoms fair.

Blossoms of silver, starred with faintest yellow,
Running in trails along the silken grass,
Their snail-veined leaves flush'd with a radiance mellow,
Link'd with its flow'rets, through a verdurous mass
The hum of bees—the soft-lipp'd zephyr floating
In flute-like music o'er the waters clear;
Bright butterflies, like winged flower-gems, shooting
Long streaks of light through the still atmosphere.

It is the morning of a day in Summer—
The sunny air is filled with odorous balm;
And I am come, a solitary roamer,
To rest awhile in meditation calm.
Here, by the wood uncared for, and unwing,
With thought-enamored soul and musing eye;
This sylvan shade with Nature's children sharing,
Wrapt in a dreamy luxury, I lie.

Swells the smooth turf for me a velvet pillow,
Uprise rich mosses for my fragrant bed;
And daintiest fingers of this light leaved willow
Weave a green curtain round my dreamy head.
In the long silvery tree-shades, floating airy,
A troop of bird-wings delicately play,
And, singing like sweet echoes of a fairy,
Make music in the golden ear of day!

And calmly bright the bay is spread before me,
No ripple stirs its cool, translucent breast;
Put the white lily, shedding perfume o'er me,
Bends to the waters, and is charmed to rest.
This sunny peace—this calm repose and holy;
This hush sublime, inspires a thoughtful mood,
While precious memories, sweetly melancholy,
Come stealing back, heart-hallowed, soul-subdued

Supremely lovely! O, Eternal Presence!
Thanks for these higher sympathies with Thee—
That through my being is transfused the essence,
The holy light of thy Divinity!
And 'neath Thy loving eye, my soul would render
Its grateful thanks, here, kneeling on the sod;
And, concious of its deathless nature, render
Its spirit-worship solemnly to God!

AGRICULTURE.

How Cattle Kill Trees.—It is a noticeable fact that a tree ever so thrifty and whatever kind, to which cattle can gain access, and under which they become habituated to stand, will soon die. In the case of a solitary shade tree in a pasture, or by the roadside, this is a common occurrence.—The query may have been suggested to what this is owing. In the first place the rubbing of a tree by the necks of cattle is highly pernicious and if persisted in will destroy them sooner or later; but if the body of the tree be cased so that their necks cannot touch it, death will ensue just as certainly if they are allowed to tramp the earth about it. But why should tramping the earth destroy the tree? The reason is one of wide and important application to the laws of the vegetable kingdom. *The roots of plants need air*, if not as much yet just as truly as the leaves and branches. Their case is analogous to that of fishes, which though they must have water must have air also, viz., just about as much as permeates the water. If it be all shut off, so that none which is fresh can get to them, they will exhaust the supply on hand and then die;—precisely as a man in a close room will use up the air he has, and then die for want of more.

So the roots of trees and vegetables want air. When the earth is in a normal or natural condition, it is full of interstices and channels by which air gets to them. But if cattle are allowed to tramp down the earth, and the sun aids their work by baking it at the time a crust like a brick is formed, wholly impervious to the atmosphere, and the tree yields to its fate. So a tree cannot live if its roots are covered with a close pavement. They will struggle for life by creeping to the surface and hoisting out a brick here and a stone there or find a crack where their noses can snuff a little breath but if fought down and covered over, will finally give it up. So if a tree be thrust into a close clay, or its roots are kept under water, it refuses either to be an aquatic or to put up with his aleminous prison. It will grow as little as possible and die the first opportunity.

Prairie Farmer.

A Good Garden.—No branch of husbandry is more neglected than the garden. Those farmers who live too far from market to indulge often in the luxury of fresh meat, are still content to dine on salt pork or beef, with the addition of potatoes only, rather than devote a few hours to the cultivation of a Kitchen Garden. Both health and good taste demand that a farmer's table should contain a full variety of vegetables. Radishes, lettuce, cauliflowers, beans, peas, tomatoes, beets, turnips, and indeed many others, should be found there in proper seasons, while melons and the small fruit will furnish the evening's board with healthful luxuries.

If farmers wish their children to be fond of home, they should furnish them with such luxuries when he can do so at comparatively little cost.

SELECTED TALE.

From the Drawing Room Companion.

THE COAST STORM,

OR, A WIFE WORTH HAVING.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

The old ship Vincent seemed to be one of those crafts that, according to the theory of sailors, are doomed to ill fate. James Marshall, a young man from Newport, R. I., had been her captain for five years, and during that time she had been twice "knocked down;" once had she carried away her fore-mast, and, at the time of which we write, the old ship was docked at Liverpool undergoing repairs from a serious damage she had received during a heavy gale in St George's Channel. But in all these mishaps the owners were forced to acknowledge that the young captain was entirely free from blame, while, on the other hand, he had made better "time" in his trips than any other master had ever been able to get out of her.

The last damage which the Vincent received, proved to be the occasion of the dawning of a new era in the life of Captain Marshall, for while waiting in Liverpool for his ship to be repaired, he fell in with a blooming New England girl named Emma Ramsay, the eldest daughter of the gent, who did business for the Vincent's owners, and ere long they discovered there existed a peculiar feeling of mutual love.—Captain Marshall popped the delicate question, Emma consulted with her papa, and at length she consented to become Mrs. Marshall. It was a happy day for all parties when the marriage took place, for, from the known characters of the bridegroom and his beautiful bride, all felt sure that the match would prove one of peace and content.

The Vincent was once more ready for sea. Her cargo was all on board, and shipped for Boston, and Emma had resolved to accompany her husband to the United States. For a number of days the weather was pleasant, and the wind was fair, while Capt. Marshall felt himself supremely happy in the delightful company of his wife.—The old sailors shook their heads as they saw the gentle Emma pacing the deck, and they very mysteriously asserted that "such pleasure couldn't always last," and so, indeed, it proved; for at the close of a pleasant day, when they were within three or four days' sail of their destined port, things began to look anything but agreeable. Away to the south'rd and east'rd the horizon began to assume a sort of inky blackness, with here and there a ghost-like, livid spot, while on all hands the heavens had changed their ethereal blue for a cast of deeper and more fearful import.

Capt. Marshall felt as he had never felt before on the approach of a storm. For himself—for his ship—he had no thought then. There was one on board who engrossed his every sympathy,—for his young wife he felt a degree of intense anxiety that was painful; but he forgot not his duty, and with comparative calmness he set about it.—The courses were hauled up and snugly furled, the lighter sails taken in, and the lofty yards and top-gallant masts sent on deck, and the three top-sails close reefed.

Long before the sun went down, the undulating ocean had assumed the blackness of night, and not many moments elapsed after the spars had been secured upon the deck, ere the storm burst upon the ship.—It was a regular south-easter, and those who have encountered one of these storms in the gulf, know something of their power. Higher and higher rose the mighty tempest, until at length it was found necessary to take in the top-sails, and trust to the fore and main storm-stay-sails, and a balance-reefed spanker, and in this way the ship lay-to till morning, the gale increasing every hour.

Capt. Marshall had trusted that when the sun rose on the next day the storm would abate, but in this he was disappointed, for a part of the forenoon he was actually obliged to scud before it. It was not until two stay-sails had been torn from their bolt-ropes that he broke his fears to his wife.

"Emma," said he, "I wish I had not taken you with me."

"Why so?" she asked, as she gazed up into her husband's face with apparent astonishment.

"Why so? Do you not comprehend our danger?"

"But the ship does not leak, does it?" returned Emma, with remarkable coolness.

"No."

"Then let us not fear the storm. I was born upon the Atlantic, and I feel that I can yet trust to my native element."

The captain was astonished at this trait in his wife's character, and clasping her in his arms, he felt his own soul swelling with a new life.

"Emma," he said, as he gazed more affectionately than ever into her face, "my heaviest fears are passed. For you alone have I feared the most; but now I can only tell you wherein lies our danger.—This storm has driven us far out of our course; and twice have we been scudding before it. I fear that the coast of Maine cannot be far to the leeward, and of that coast I know nothing, save what I may gather from my chart. For us to lay-to is next to impossible. The rising sea has rendered our stay-sails useless, and I have been obliged to set the close reefed main-top-sail, but she cannot hold it long."

"My husband," replied Emma, "though you may know nothing of the coast of Maine, yet there are but few spots along her rugged shores that are not as play-grounds to me. My father was for years a surveyor of her islands and harbors, and I was his constant companion. To me her cliffs and inlets present nothing that can alarm me."

Hardly had she ceased speaking when a sharp crack, like the report of a pistol, sounded from aloft, followed by a tearing and crashing that started the captain to his feet.

"The main-topsail has gone!" he exclaimed, and immediately he sprang upon the deck.

Again the ship was put before the gale, and for several moments Capt. Marshall knew not what to do. While in this quandary he felt a hand upon his shoulder, and on turning, he beheld his wife. She had a 'sou'-wester' upon her head, and a pea-jacket buttoned closely about her.

"What is the matter, James?" she said.

Her husband explained his perplexity.

A strange look of carlessness and confidence rested upon that fair woman's face, and looking for a moment at the compass, she said:

"We head due north-west. Station a trusty look-out in the fore-top, *and let the ship stand on!*"

Capt. Marshall felt at that moment as though an angel had been sent to pilot him to a haven of rest. Whence arose the feeling he knew not, but instinctively he obeyed. Fearful and loud roared the mighty storm, and on dashed the driven ship, but all fearless and composed stood the heroic woman upon the quarter-deck, and the hardy seamen, as they gazed upon her, felt that what daunted not a woman should not daunt them.

"*Land-ho!*" came from the fore-top.

In three minutes more, as the ship rose upon the bosom of a giant sea, the land was made out from the deck beaming about two points from the larboard bow. Emma caught sight of it, and seizing a glass, at the next swell she discovered a light-house upon its summit. Then she turned her glass over the starboard beam, and in a moment she exclaimed:

"There are the Bantam Ledges. That land on the larboard bow is Seguin, and beyond I can see Cape Small Point. James, she continued, as she gazed into her husband's face with a look all made up of conscious power, "if you will drop your fore-topsail, *I will take you into the Kennebec!*"

For a moment Capt. Marshall hardly credited the evidence of his own senses, but one look into the calm, radiant features of his wife determined him, and in five minutes the fore-topsail was sheeted home.

Emma Marshall seized the spanker outhaul and sprang upon the wheel-house, and as calm as the falling of the summer's dew fell her orders to the men at the wheel.—The island of Seguin was cleared in safety, the ship bowled fearlessly by the foam dashed rocks, and ere long her bows cleft the smooth waters of the noble Kennebec. All danger was passed. Though the storm still raged, yet the old Vincent rode at anchor, and the howling tempest could harm her no more.

Emma Marshall descended from her station and sought her cabin. Her rough habiliments were thrown aside, and ere long she reappeared in all the modesty and beauty of her native grace. Captain Marshall pressed her to his bosom, and at that moment the hardy seamen waved their hats high above their uncovered heads, while a prolonged shout of joy and gratitude went forth from their relieved souls. They had been saved from the terrible '*Coast Storm*,' and from the bottom of their hearts they confessed that Emma Marshall was A WIFE WORTH HAVING.

Chambermaid.—A young lady whose "mission" seems to be to quarrel with the cook.

A specimen of anything is a sample, except of a piece of needlework, and that is a sampler!

BIOGRAPHICAL.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. OLIPHANT.

The friends of Missions should hold in lasting and honorable remembrance the name of one who was at the same time one of the most noiseless and the most efficient promoters of their cause. Mr. Olyphant was little known beyond the circle of those who were favored with his personal society And yet he is entitled to the honor of being the Father of American Missions in China. Indeed, after Dr. Morrison, he had doubtless the greatest share in originating and setting forward the whole system of Protestant missions for that vast population. We are therefore happy to contribute something to his memory, by publishing a brief sketch of his life, written by one who was long in relations of intimate friendship with Mr. Olyphant, and who is himself most abundantly qualified to judge of what is honorable in the character of a Christian Merchant and Philanthropist.

Mr. David W. C. Olyphant was born at Newport, R. I., on the 7th of March, 1789. His father, David Olyphant, a physician of eminence, was a native of Perth, in Scotland and emigrated to America in the year 1745. His residence prior to the Revolution was at Charleston, S. C., and during the revolutionary war he was Director-General of the Southern Hospital. He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati, and his son at his decease, in 1805, inherited this honor.

In the year 1806 Mr. Olyphant came to New York, and entered the counting-room of Messrs. King & Talbot, at that time engaged in the China trade. He became afterwards a partner of that firm; but in 1812, having formed a connection with Mr. Bucklin, in Baltimore, he removed to that city. In the commercial crisis which followed the last war with England, the house failed in business, and in 1817 he returned to New York, and resumed his position with his early friend, G. W. Talbot, Esq., formerly of the firm of King & Talbot. The success which attended his subsequent efforts enabled him to pay in full the deficiencies which remained in the compromise of the affairs of his Baltimore, house, to the entire satisfaction of all interested. It is not often that commercial men, after being overwhelmed by calamity, are able to give this high proof of their integrity, and no man could have rejoiced in such a result more than the subject of this memoir.

In the year 1818 Mr. Olyphant entered the counting-room of the late Thomas H Smith, who was very largely engaged in the China trade, and in 1820 went to Canton as his agent. He remained in China in this agency about three years, when he returned to America; but in the year 1826 he again resumed that agency, in which he continued until the failure of that gentleman in 1828, when he formed a connection with Mr. C. N. Talbot, the son of his early friend; establishing in Canton a house under the firm of Olyphant & Co., and in New York a house under the firm of Talbot, Olyphant & Co. The New York house continued until his death, and will now be conducted by his sons; and the Canton firm is still continued, though not now in connection with the New York house. During his agency for Mr. Smith in China, concerns of unusual magnitude, involving millions of dollars in value, passed through his hands year after year, and were managed with great ability and good judgement.

Mr. Olyphant visited China in 1834, returning in 1837 In 1850 he again directed his face towards the home of his early years, attracted partly by business motives, but more by the interesting associations of his former residence there, and more especially by the lively interest which he felt in the missionary enterprise in that great empire. He had been the friend of Dr. Morrison in his early residence there he had received and hospitably entertained in his house Abeel, Bridgeman, Stevens, and other American missionaries; and he was deeply interested in a work, the early beginnings of which came under his immediate observation. He took the overland route from England to China, accompanied by one of his sons, and landed at Hong Kong on the 8th of August, 1850. After a short visit to Canton, he proceeded to Shanghai. It was not until his return to Canton that he discovered any symptoms of failing health. He continued feeble until the 26th of April, when he embarked for Aden, on his homeward tour, accompanied by his son. At first he seemed to improve under the influence of the voyage to Aden; but subsequently his symptoms assumed a more alarming appearance; and about the 10th of May it became evident that he could not long survive. He arrived at Cairo, in Egypt, in a state of great prostration, and, after lingering for a week, he died at that place on the 10th of June.

It is, to human feelings, painful to reflect that he should have found his grave in a land of strangers, and that in the hour of death he was far removed from the tender embraces of his family, and the sympathizing kindness of his many friends. But the Saviour was doubtless with his faithful servant in that last conflict; and the glories of Heaven, which opened to his view, were not the less bright, nor the prospect before him the less cheering. That faith which had been maturing during a long life of devotedness, sustained him in the hour when flesh and heart fail, and he found, in God, the strength of his heart and his portion forever.

After a leisurely view of the mission at Shanghai and Canton, he was prepared to make a full report to the Presbyterian Board of Missions (of the Executive Committee of which he was a member,) and in which he was accustomed to act with great efficiency. It was a severe trial to him, to be arrested by a fatal illness as he was looking to the endearments of home, and as he was hoping to render some service to the cause of his Divine Master by the report he should bring to his associates of the progress of the Gospel in China. But he yielded with calm resignation to the will of his Father in Heaven, and died in peace, in the exercise of a lively hope of a happy immortality.

Few men in the course of a long and active commercial life, have conducted more important concerns than Mr. Olyphant. No man in such a career has ever more faithfully maintained his integrity and consistency as a Christian. He invariably declined all connection with the Opium trade, in all the course of his residence in China, though it offered the temptation of large profits, and public sentiment among the foreign merchants in China was not against it. Mr. Olyphant lived for higher purposes than mere gain. His house in Canton was for years the home of the American missionaries, and his ships conveyed them to their field of labor, without charge. In view of these contributions, long continued and often repeated, few men have contributed so largely to Foreign Missions as he and his partners in business.

He had been long connected with the Seaman's Friend Society; and Mr. Abeel, the first chaplain of that society in Canton, enjoyed there his friendship and patronage. Shortly before his death he had the pleasure of attending at the Floating Chapel at Whampoa, and of worshiping in company with a full assembly of well dressed seamen, from the ships in port. This chapel had been built by the contributions of seamen and the merchants of Canton; exhibiting in this fact the progress which the good cause had made in the course of thirty years in which he had been associated with it.

Mr. Olyphant made a profession of religion in the year 1814, then in early life, and at the age of twenty-six was appointed an elder in the Presbyterian church in Baltimore. He was at the time of his death a member of the Executive Committee of the Presbyterian Board of Missions,—a member of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions,—a director of the American Seaman's Friend Society,—a governor of the New York Hospital,—and a member of the Society of Cincinnati. He was not elated by the honor conferred on him; and while no man ever sought less the applause of men, none have sought more the honor which comes from God. This brief sketch gives full evidence that he was a man of uncommon enterprise and energy, but in the exercise of these his great aim was, to be the benefactor of his fellow-men and to walk humbly with God.—*Exchange.*

EXERCISE.

Exercise in the open air is of the first importance to the human frame, yet how many are in a manner deprived of it by their own want of management of their time! Females with slender means are for the most part destined to in-door occupations, and have but little time allotted them for taking the air and that little time is generally sadly encroached upon by the ceremony of dressing to go out. It may appear a simple suggestion, but experience only will show how much time might be redeemed by habits of regularity; such as putting the shawls, cloaks, gloves, shoes, &c. &c., or whatever is intended to be worn, in readiness, instead of having to search one drawer, then another, for possibly a glove or collar—wait for shoes being cleaned, &c.—and this when (probably) the out going persons have to return to their employment at a given time

From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

COMMERCIAL SKETCH OF NEWPORT, R. ISLAND.

BY GEORGE C. MASON.

(*Continued.*)

1758. This year the Newport *Mercury* was first published by James Franklin, brother of Dr. Benjamin. This is the oldest newspaper establishment in the country, except one at Annapolis, Maryland, and one in New Hampshire. The first newspaper published in Rhode Island was in 1732, at Newport, by the above-named James Franklin, previous to which time he had been the publisher of the New England *Courant*, in Boston. The *Mercury* has now entered on its ninetieth volume, it having lost three years during the Revolution. The late publisher of the *Mercury* was the last of a family which had inherited it, for more than seventy years.

This year, 1758, several large privateers were fitted out at Newport, the inhabitants taking an active part in the war then waged against the French.

1759. A tax was levied at the June session of the Assembly, in which Newport was assessed £2,200, Providence, £667, South Kingston, £803, &c. The members from Newport protested against the assessment. In their protest they say, "that the merchants of Newport, in the course of their trade, have lost upwards of two millions of money (about $350,000) since the commencement of the present war.

1761. Number of dwelling houses, 888, warehouses and others, 439. This year a severe storm swept over the town, causing considerable loss of sugar, salt, &c., and doing much injury to the shipping.

1763. The Jewish Synagogue was dedicated with great pomp. At that day there were sixty families of Jews, numbering in all more than three hundred, in the town.—This fact is here mentioned, for to the merchant Jews, Newport owed much of her prosperity, they having embarked extensively in trade and Commerce

During the war against the French, the merchants of Newport carried on an extensive trade with the West Indies, under flags of truce; while her privateers were a constant annoyance to the enemy. She contributed as much to the war as any town of the same size in New England, and many of her merchants, through the success of their privateers, became very wealthy.

1764. The following facts in regard to the trade of Newport, were this year set forth in a protest against the Sugar Act:—"There are upwards of thirty distilleries, erected at vast expense, (the principal materials of which were imported from Great Britain,) constantly employed in manufacturing rum. This distilling is the main hinge on which the trade of the colony turns, and many hundred persons depend immediately upon it sustenance—employing, at this time, 2,200 seaman.

Articles exported to French islands, horses, lumber, and fish. The colony has no staple for exportation, and does not raise enough for its own consumption.

By a moderate calculation goods (British manufacture) imported annually, and consumed in the colony, amount at least to £120,000. The only articles produced in the colony, suitable for a remittance to England are flax-seed and oil, and some few ships built for sale; in all, £5,000 per annum. Besides these, there are a small portion of lumber, fish and horses sent to the West Indies.

It appears, from the custom-house books, in Newport, that from January, 1763, to January, 1767, there were 184 sail of vessels bound on foreign voyages, that is, to Europe, Africa, and the West Indies, and 352 employed in coasting from Georgia to Newfoundland. These, with fishing vessels, employ 2,200 seaman.

Of foreign vessels, 150 are annually employed in the West India trade, which import into this colony about 14,000 hogsheads, of molasses, whereof a quantity, not less than 2,500 hogshead, is from English islands. It is this quantity of molasses which serves an engine in the hands of the merchant to effect the great purpose of paying for British manufactures; for a part of it is exported to the Massachusetts Bay, to New York and Pennsylvania, to pay for British goods, for provisions, and many articles which compose our West India cargoes; and part to other colonies, southward of these last-mentioned, for such commodities as serve for a remittance immediately to Europe, such as rice, naval stores, &c.; or such as are necessary to enable us to carry on our Commerce. The remainder (besides what is consumed by the inhabitants) is distilled into rum, and exported to Africa. Nor will the trade to Africa appear to be of little consequence, if the following account of it be considered.

Formerly, the negroes on the coast were supplied with large quantities of French brandies; but in the year 1723, some merchants in this colony first introduced the use of rum there, which from small beginnings, soon increased to the consumption of several thousand hogsheads a year, by which the French are deprived of an equal sale of brandy; and as the demand for rum is annually increasing upon the coast, there is the greatest reason for thinking that, in a few years, if the trade is not discouraged, the sale of French brandy will be entirely destroyed.

This little colony only, for more than thirty years past, has annually sent about eighteen sail of vessels to the coast, which have carried about 1,800 hogsheads of rum, together with a small quantity of provisions, and some other articles, which have been sold for slaves, gold dust, elephants' teeth, cam-wood, &c. The slaves have been sold in the English islands, in Carolina and Virginia, for bills of exchange, and the other articles have been sent to Europe; and by this trade alone remittances have been made from this colony to Great Britain, to the value of £40,000 sterling, yearly. And this rum carried to the coast is, so far from prejudicing the British trade thither, that it may be said rather to promote it. For as soon as our vessels arrive, they exchange away some of their rum with the traders of Britain, for a quantity of dry goods, with which each of them, sort their cargoes to their mutual advantage.

Besides this method of remittance by the African trade, we often get bills of Surinam, Burbice, &c., and this happens when the sale of our cargoes amount to more than a sufficiency to load with molasses; so that in this particular a considerable benefit arises from the molasses trade: for these bills being paid in Holland, are the means of drawing from that Republic so much cash, yearly, into Great Britain, as these bills amount to. From this deduction from the course of our trade, which is founded in exact truth, it appears that the whole trading stock of this colony, in its beginning, progress and end, is uniformly directed to the payment of the debt contracted by the importation of British goods; and it also appears, that, without that trade, it would have been, and always will be, utterly impossible for the inhabitants of this colony to subsist themselves, or to pay for any considerable quantity of British goods."

The repeal of the "Stamp Act," in 1766, was received with great rejoicing, and during the few years of peace that followed, Newport was at the zenith of her commercial prosperity. The population was then between eleven and twelve thousand. She had nearly 200 vessels in the foreign trade, between 300 and 400 coasters, and a regular line of London packets. The town contained 17 manufactories of sperm oil and candles, 5 rope-walks, 3 sugar refineries, 22 distilleries, and a great number of establishments in which large quantities of furniture were made, to supply New York and a southern market.

The first act of violence and resistance to British authority in America took place at Newport, July 18th, 1769, although it is generally accorded that the destruction of tea in Boston was the first. A brig and sloop, belonging to Connecticut, was brought into Newport by the armed sloop Liberty, Captain Read, under suspicion of having contraband goods on board. On the following evening a number of persons seized Captain Read, while standing on the wharf, and compelled him to send on board for all his crew except his first officer. While this was going on, a party went on board the Liberty, sent the officer on shore, cut the cable, and ran the sloop on shore at the point, where they cut away her mast and scuttled her. Her boats were taken to the head of the town, (where the Liberty Tree stands,) and burnt.—The vessels under seizure, in the meantime, got under way and made their escape.

The second act of violence in the colony—the capture of the Gaspee, by about forty men, in five or six whale-boats—incensed the Ministry to a high degree.

The fear of war with England called home our shipping, as is shown by the entries on the custom-house books, for June July of 1774. Number of vessels entered from foreign ports, 64; coasters, 134; whaleman, 17; making, in all, 215 vessels in the space of two months.

(*To be Continued.*)

The Street is full of humiliations to the proud. As the fop contrived to dress his livery, and make them wait on his guests at table, so the chagrins which the bad heart gives off as bubbles, at once take form as ladies and gentlemen in the street, shopmen or barkeepers in hotels, and threaten or insult whatever is threatenable and insultable in us.

Lieut. Van Vechten's Statement.

Philip Schuyler Van Vechten, of Albany, who was a lieutenant in Lopez's late ill-fated Cuban expedition, had the good fortune after the disastrous issue of the expedition, to be one of three who were pardoned by the intercession of Capt. Platt, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, and sent home. He came passenger in the steamer Winfield Scott, which arrived at New York on Friday. He has published a statement of the progress of the expedition, from the sailing of the Pampero to the destruction or capture of the entire invading force which she carried. By this account it is shown that all the stories about the ripeness of the Creoles for a revolt, their readiness to join an invading force, and also the story that they had joined Lopez by thousands, and that with their assistance he was gaining great success over the Queen's troops, were false and were got up for deception.

The entire statement occupies some five columns of the New York Herald of Saturday. We give the following abstract which was telegraphed to the Boston Saturday evening papers.

He says he first became connected with the expedition on the 30th July last, and was appointed 1st Lieut. of Company D, in Crittenden's regiment. The expedition left New Orleans at day-break, Aug. 3d, in the Pampero. The engine being out of order, they were towed to the mouth of the river and remained there till the 6th. They then left for Key West, intending to go to the river St. Johns, where they were to embark a light battery of artillery, caissons, ammunition, and harness complete, together with a number of cavalry saddles, and from thence were to run to the south side of Cuba, and land as near as possible to Puerto Principe.

They arrived at Key West on the 10th. No pilot appearing, Lopez, with the Cubans and Hungarians, held a council of war, and decided to run immediately to Cuba. The next morning, owing to variation of the compass, by muskets being stacked near it, the Pampero was in plain sight of Moro Castle. The vessel was immediately headed northward and westward, and run out of sight of land.

Shortly after, Lopez took the captain and mate of a Spanish schooner, and upon pain of being shot, compelled them to pilot him. The sentry on the walls of the fort near Bahia Honda saw and challenged the Pampero. The lights were put out and the ship was run along the coast to the westward, when she suddenly struck upon a coral reef, and in order to get her off they were compelled to disembark the troops. This took place on the morning of the 12th. The boats were fired upon by the Spanish at daylight. Lopez sent a pronunciamento to Los Pazos, in which he informed the inhabitants he was about to march upon them. He would give no quarter to any one who did not join him.—Being without the means of transportation Lopez ordered Col. Crittenden to remain and protect the baggage, &c., together with 3000 muskets, and 700 pounds of powder in kegs. Lopez told Col. Crittenden that he would send for him at Los Pazos. He took with him 323 men, leaving 130 with Col. Crittenden.

At 11 o'clock that night, Crittenden started to join Lopez. Their advance was slow, and on the morning of the 13th, while eating breakfast they were surprised by the report of musketry, and the whistling of bullets, from a body of the enemy, 500 strong. The Spaniards were repulsed, and nine killed. A short time after they repeated the attack. Crittenden charged them, and forced them to retreat to a chapparel, from which, as the liberators advanced, they opened a destructive fire.—Crittenden, finding he could not maintain his position, ordered a return, and the enemy again advanced. At this time, Crittenden wished a small party to attain a position at the right flank of the enemy, to charge from that side at the same moment he charged on the front. Myself, with Lieut. Crofts and twenty men volunteered, and attained the position. After remaining about half an hour, and hearing nothing of Crittenden, we were compelled to retreat, leaving our baggage and stores.

The next morning we succeeded in joining Lopez at Los Pazos, half an hour before he marched from that place. Gen. Eana immediately attacked Lopez with a body of 800 men. After a hard fight, the enemy retreated, with over 200 of their number, (among whom were several of their highest officers) dead and wounded. Lopez lost in killed and wounded 30 men, among whom were Col. Dowzeman, Lieut. Lavisseau, killed; General Pragay, Capts. Brigham, and Gonti, mortally wounded.

Lopez rode entirely unharmed over the field through the hottest of the fire, occasionally *applying a cowhide with a great deal of vigor to the shoulders of such men as he thought could be hurried a little faster.*

On the morning of the 14th, Lopez marched into the mountains, leaving 17 wounded Spaniards, and 13 of his men who were bayoneted by the Spaniards, and their bodies piled in a heap at the foot of a hill.

On the 14th, Lopez was attacked by 900 men. The action lasted 3 hours, on one of the hottest days ever experienced.—The Spaniards retreated with a loss of 329 men. At the same moment that the Spaniards retreated in one direction, Lopez issued an order to retreat in an opposite one, and made a forced march of 18 miles in 5 hours, over a mountain road.

On the 19th, being still in the mountains, two leagues from Bahia, he was overtaken by a heavy rain storm, which destroyed the greater part of his ammunition, and rendered the fire-arms entirely useless.

On the morning of the 20th the sentry was surprised and shot, and Lopez was completely routed, flying to the mountains. Lopez escaped on horseback, with nothing but what he wore. He encamped on one of the highest mountains, exposed to the violence of a terrific norther, with neither shelter, fire or food. The sufferings of that night equalled an ordinary life-time.

On the evening of the 21st, having been forty-eight hours without food, a horse was killed and divided among 125 men, who were all that remained with Lopez.

They wandered about until mid-day of the 24th, when a halt was ordered and upon examination it was found that they had only 60 serviceable muskets, and about 40 dry cartredges.

They commenced a retreat, when a force of 900 charged upon the party of Lopez, when they dispersed, threw away their arms, and fled to the mountains, seven men only remained with Lopez. A large number were overtaken and immediately killed.

We remained in the mountains until the morning of the 26th, having had but *one meal in six days*, when we resolved it was better to be killed outright than to die a lingering death from starvation. We advanced to a house, received an excellent breakfast, and shortly after, in endeavoring to escape, were seized by 200 armed countrymen, and carried to San Christoval.—On the 28th we left for Havana.

An order was received from the Captain General to proceed to Mariel, and embark, he being fearful that the prisoners would be torn to pieces by the rabble of Havana.

We reached Mariel the 30th, and embarked on the steamer Malerdame, when an express arrived, bringing information of the capture of Lopez, and the steamer was delayed to await his arrival, which took place on the 31st, when we immediately left for Havana.

Lopez was entirely at liberty, and smoked his cigar with much unconcern. Outside the harbor of Mariel, Lopez was transferred to the steam frigate Pizarro, which conveyed him to Havana, and which he did not leave till the next morning, for the place of execution. The remainder of us were confined that night in the city prison. The prisoners heads were shaved, their whiskers cut off, and securely fastened in pairs by chains. At the time of my release from prison there were 160 prioners. Their senteuce is ten years hard labor in Spain. They all appeared in good spirits, and were looking forward to a speedy release.

Lopez was caught by the bloodhounds in the mountains. The dogs being some distance in advance of the men, bit him badly in the left leg. There were seventeen countrymen in the party who captured him, each of whom was presented publicly with one thousand dollars and a cross of honor, immediately after his execution.

As I have first stated, our first salutation was a volley of musketry. Instead of finding the Creoles our friends, we found them our enemies, keeping the troops constantly informed of our movements, and hanging on our skirts, putting to death all those who straggled on their march. Of the troops I cannot but speak in praise, without a single exception, giving the prisoners wine, bread, cigars and tobacco. Much has been said relating to the mutilation of the bodies. Such however, is not the fact.

It is reported that Crittenden wrote home that he was abandoned by Lopez, without arms or ammunition. Such is not the fact. Lopez did not desert him, but in dividing his command committed one of those errors which eventually cost him his life.—Of his personal courage there is no doubt; but when we speak of his military knowledge or his ability to lead an expedition, he had neither. The letters, &c, of the Junta, purporting to be from Cuba, and published in July last, were base forgeries, written to deceive the citizens of the United States, and to advance the sale of the Cuban bonds.

No charge of negligence can be attached to Mr. Owen, our consul, as he was not only unable to do anything for the prisoners, but was himself in danger of his life by the rabble, and a guard was placed over his property and person by order of the Captain General.

Avarice, not philanthropy, was the mainspring of this expedition.

Lieut. Van Vechten further says, that up to the time he left, the Spaniards could account for 271 Americans, including Crittenden's command, whom they had killed, wounded men who were left on the field, sick and fatigued men who gave out on the march, and men whom they hunted down in the mountains with dogs.

These, with 160 taken prisoners, make 431 accounted for, leaving a balance of 22 whose fate is yet unknown. Of these probably the greater portion are still alive in the mountains, and as all the troops have been recalled to Havana, some of them may yet succeed in getting home.

At the time I received my appointment from Mr. Segur, one of the editors of the N. O. Delta, I was told by him that a revolt was regularly organized among the Creoles throughout the Island—that they had elected Gen. Lopez as a leader, that within ten days after landing Lopez would be at the head of 10,000 men, and that two regiments of Spanish troops would come over to him with equipments.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamers Pacific and Europa have arrived from Liverpool with seven days later news from Europe.

England.—The yacht America has been sold to Col. De Blaquere for $35,000. She cost $20,000.

The Queen is expected at Liverpool in the early part of October. Preparations are being made for her reception.

The number of visitors to the great exhibition is falling off rapidly, and the commissioners have determined in consequence to reduce the rate to one shilling.

Accounts of the discovery of an immense gold field in Australia has afforded to the press abundant matter for comment.—This field lies about 150 miles from Sydney from the Mountain ranges to an indefinite extent in the interior. Says a Mr. Hargrave, the discoverer, it is one immense gold field. The discovery produced a tremendous excitement in the town of Batnurst, Australia and the surrounding districts. For several days after the public attention of the fact the business of the town was utterly paralized. A complete mental madness appeared to have seized almost every member of the community, and as a natural consequence there has been a universal rush to the "diggings."

France.—Sixty-five persons were arrested in Paris on the 31st ult.

Ledru Rollin is charged with being implicated in a plot against the State, and among them is an advocate named Maillard, formerly Secretary to M. Ledru Rollin.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post, under date of Wednesday, says that forty-seven arrests had been made that day in consequence of the discovery of the conspiracy having connection with the democratic refugees in London—The State of Naples and indeed the whole of Italy is becoming daily more and more uneasy. A destructive earthquake has taken place near Naples. Several houses have been destroyed, and at Bahia no fewer than 700 persons were buried in the ruins.

BY THE MAILS.

Commercial Restrictions on U. S. Vessels Removed.—The Washington Republic states that our Charge d'Affaires at Naples, Hon. E. J. Morris, has succeeded in having a very burdensome tax on our commerce removed, with which it had been for a long time encumbered. American vessels making direct voyages from the United States to the ports of Naples, have a tonnage duty of four grains per ton to pay, and those stepping at intermediate ports, on their way to the Neapolitan ports, have hitherto been charged forty grains per ton. Our Charge has, after some months' negotiation induced the Neapolitan Government to abolish this excessive tonnage rates for direct voyages. To show the amount saved, we may refer to the first instance which has occurred under the new arrangement. In this case, the bark Joshua Mauran arrived at Naples with a cargo of tobacco, part of which had been landed at Leghorn, and was charged forty grains tonnage. The Charge thereupon opened the negotiation, and requested permission for the owner to deposit the duty subject to the result. The excess over and above four grains, consequently, had to be refunded, and a saving was thus effected to her owners of 254 ducats. Indeed, it may safely be said that the repeal of this law saves to every American vessel which arrives at the ports of Naples, after having traded by the way, from $250 to $350; and the effect must necessarily be to develope our intercourse with the Two Sicilies, by enabling our vessels bound thither for the valuable produce of the Neapolitan kingdom, to make up profitable freights for trading on the way, without encounting a tax of $250 or $350, or being obliged to go in ballast, or with unsaleable cargoes.

Horrible Dream.—We once heard a laughable joke which a henpecked husband got upon his Mrs. Caudle. He had borne her railing for many a long year, till, one morning, while she was blustering away about wood, short of potatoes, flour, etc., he remarked very pathetically:

"Jerush, I had a dream last night—a very queer one—and it gives me some uneasiness. I dreamed that I was taken sick and died."

"Well, if it was no more than that," said the wife, "I wish that it had been more than a dream."

"But this is not all," said the husband, "I went to hell, and when I got there I inquired of one of the imps for the Old Devil himself, and was shown to his presence. The old fellow recognized me at once, and said to me:

"Have you come here to stay?" I told him I had."

"Well, I can't have you here,' said he, 'for if you stay, when Jerush dies she'll come—and hell will be in an uproar all the time!"

Soon after the completion of the narrative of the dream, there came a shower of culinary utensils about his head, which made him obliged to seek quarters elsewhere, till his Jerush's wrath subsided.

A State Prisoner Escaped.—Edwin Holt, aged 18 years, who was confined in the New Jersey State Prison, at Trenton, escaped from confinement on Sunday last. It appears by the Trenton papers that for some days he has been excavating under the floor of his cell, concealing the work with his bedclothes. Having thus worked his way through the foundations to the yard, he scaled the wall by means of a ladder made of the materials used in the prison for chair making. Some two cart loads of dirt and stones, the *True American* says, were found in his cell, and upon the wall he had written the following:

"Now I bid farewell to my country,
And all my companions that I leave behind,
You never will see my face again,
As long as the sun does shine.
James Holt, Charles Holt, Edmund Holt."

The signatures are the several names he had gone by.

Flag of Liberia.—It is announed in the Liberia *Herald*, that the following flag and seal have been adopted as the insignia of the Republic of Liberia, in order to mark its nationality:

Flag—Six white stripes with five red stripes alternately displayed longitudinally. In the upper angle of the flag, next to to the spear, a square blue ground covered in depth five stripes. In the centre of the blue, one white star.

Seal—A dove on the wing, with an open scroll in its claws; a view of the ocean, with a ship under sail; the sun emerging from the waters; a palm tree, and at its base a plough and spade: beneath the emblems, the words, "Republic of Liberia; and above the emblems the national motto "The love of liberty brought us here."

Poisoning.—At the boarding house of Jno. Carr, 130 Prince street, New York, ten persons were poisoned Sunday, including Mr. Carr and his wife. The latter and one of her children have since died, as also a child belonging to one of the boarders. The remaining seven are in a doubtful condition. The poisoning was the result of accident, Mrs. Carr having put arsenic into pudding by mistake.

In Bavaria there is a very curious Mendicity Law, by which not only beggars but the givers are to be punished; for whosoever gives alms, either in ready money or victuals, is to be fined from one upwards to five florins. The clergy are enjoyed to drive beggars out of the churches, and from before the church doors; and innkeepers are forbidden to allow them to crave alms in their houses.

Later from South America.—Advices from New Grenada to the 10th ult. state that the provinces of the south, were some revolution movements were attempted, now enjoy complete tranquility. In Bogota the revolutionary tumults have been suppressed. Gen. Barero has declared himself against the ctual government of Antioquia, but found no followers.

We have received a branch of a horse chestnut tree, which is in full bud. It was taken from a tree in Medford, the top of which was twisted off in the late tornado. The superabundant sap in the trunk of the tree has probably forced forward the embryo buds of next year.

Boston Journal

J. Fennimore Cooper, Esq., died at his residence, Cooperstown, N Y., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday last.

Two Weeks Later from California. By telegraph we learn that the steamer Illinois arrived at Norfolk, 18th inst., and the steamer Brother Jonathan at Savannah same date, both short of coal. The Illinois sailed from Chagres on the 9th inst., and brings San Francisco dates of the 15th August, and Kingston dates of the 12th inst. She brings 300 passengers and $1,000,000 gold.

J. B. Carr, of Lousiana, has been appointed Secretary to the California Land Commissioners. Maj. Emery Topographical Engineer, is ordered to report to Commissioner Bartlett, and assist in the labors of the Mexican boundry commission.

A second despatch from Norfolk, states that the Illinois brings the California mails of the 15th August, and $1,800,000 in gold on freight, besides a large amount in the hands of passengers.

The general news from California is stated to be unimportant.

The Falcon was at Chagres when the Illinois left.

The Brother Jonathan sailed from Kingston for New York eight hours before the Illinois.

The Brother Jonathan brings 300 passengers, and $300,000 gold on freight.

The weather in California had continued favorable for mining, and gold was being obtained in abundance.

The approaching elections were creating a great excitement.

The state of society was greatly improved, through the energy of the vigilance committee, and the legal authorities.

Business at San Francisco was brisk, but large supplies of produce had caused a slight depression in prices. The current rates for most articles were about the same as at previous dates.

How they make Shoe Pegs.—At the dam upon the Strait at the Village of Meredith Bridge, N. H., there is one pretty extensive Cotton Mill, and a smaller Woolen Mill, now—thanks to New Hampshire politics and policy—silent and inactive as death. Here, too, is an extensive Saw Mill; and a Shoe-peg Factory which shells out the '*grain*' which little Victoria enquired about, of the Yankee exhibitor at the World's Fair, to a charm. I saw the operation; and to one who, remembers the way that shoe-makers used to split out shoe-pegs, with knife, lap-stone and hammer, the disparity is as great and wonderful as that between an ancient foot courier and the electric telegraph.

You may carry your logs to the mill,—in a green state they must be—in the morning, and at evening you shall have your eighty or a hundred bushels of pegs from the same wood, all cut, seasoned and polished. One set of machines saws off sections of the logs, of the proper thickness; one grooves them for the points; and another splits them out with the rapidity of lightning. They are then carried by a miniature railway, a few hundred yards to drying houses, then back, and put into revolving hollow cylinders, in which process the imperfect ones are cast out, and the rest polished. Then, they are *barrelled* up.—*Cor. Salem Register.*

Addition to the Capitol.—The work is progressing finely. There are upwards of 250 persons employed in the various departments of business. The east basement wall of the south wing is already ten feet in height, and last Thursday workmen commenced laying stone at the north wing. The foundation walls are eight feet nine inches thick. We learned that the new Hall of Representatives will have 300 seats for members besides accommodations for persons privileged to the floor. The Senate Chamber will be provided with 100 seats. The galleries of each branch will accommodate 2000 persons or more than three times the number under the present arrangements. There will be upwards of 100 new committee rooms. It is thought that the erection of the "addition" will occupy upwards of five years.—*Republic.*

Eastern Woodlands on Fire.—Immense Destruction of Timber.—*Eastport, Sept. 11th.* Extensive fires have been raging, for the past fortnight, South and West of Lubec, as far as Mount Desert, a distance of ninety miles. The Cutler Mill dam Company, at Cutler, whose timber is estimated worth $130,000, has been swept clean, also four thousand acres belonging to John Balch, ship-builder, at Prescott.—It was with difficulty he saved his ships on the stocks; his loss is about $14,000. In Perry, several farmers have lost all their timber and crops. On Campo Bello, owned by Admiral Owen, the woods are burning at both ends of the Island. His loss is estimated at £4000, and the fire is still burning. Deer Island is also swept of all its timber.

Demand for Good Books.—The annual trade sale of books is now going on in New York. On Tuesday, the invoice of Messrs. Harper & Brothers was sold, comprising, among other items, 4000 copies of Morse's Geography, more than 2000 Webster's octavo Dictionary, 10,000 volumes Abbott's Juvenile Histories, about 4000 volumes Barnes's Notes on the New Testament, 700 copies Macaulay's History of England, and 600 sets of Anthon's Series of Classical Text Books. These items, says the *New York Evening Post*, indicate the extent of the book trade, and demand for good books. Some of those mentioned have been in the market for years, but the call for them has diminished in only a trifling degree.

During the examination of a witness, as to the locality of the stairs in a house, the counsel asked him, "which way did the stairs run?" The witness, who by the by is a noted wag, replied, "that one way they ran up stairs, but that the other way they ran down stairs." The learned counsel winked both eyes, and took a look at the ceiling.

On Tuesday evening, at Newburyport, a man named John Jones, jumped from a bridge 35 feet in height, and rescued a lad who was drowning. Mr. Jones was some what injured by the force with which he struck the water, but not severely.

Daboll's Air Whistle has received the approbation of the Government, and one of them is to be placed on Little Gall Island, in the Sound.

The Pampero.—The steamer Pampero has surrendered to the Revenue Cutter, at Jacksonville Florida.

Pacific City.—This is the name given to a new settlement at the mouth of the Columbia river, in Oregon, which is destined, we think, to become a place of no little importance. It has a fine harbor, easily accessible, and being outside of many of the most dangerous places in the Columbia river, must in time become the principal seaport in Oregon. It is situated on the North shore of the river, inside of Cape Disappointment. The land back of the city for a considerable distance is level, and is admirably adapted to farming purposes, whereas at Astoria the land is mountainous and rocky. We have before us a chart of the mouth of the Columbia, prepared from the surveys of Commander Wilkes of the Exploring Expedition, which gives an idea of the capacities of the harbor of Pacific City.

The harbor is completely sheltered by Cape Disappointment, which makes out around it in the form of a half moon. The entrance is by the usual channel of the river, the course being Northeast after passing the first bar, to the Cape, inside of which there is good anchorage, the least depth of water outside of the commencement of shoal water being four fathoms.—The shore of the harbor is sandy, and shoals gradually from twenty-three feet at low water at a distance of six thousand feet from the shore.

Pacific City has been made the depot for Howland & Aspinwall's line of steamers. Here the distributing post office is established, and the mails are transferred to steamers running up the rizer to Astoria, Oregon City, &c. The place has been but recently settled, and of course contains but few families. It will soon however receive an accession of settlers from the New-England States. The ship John Wade, from this port, which sailed on Monday, carries out several passengers, and among the number Charles M. Blake, Esq, a native of Maine, but for many years a resident of Philadelphia, and more recently one of the editors of the Pacific News, established at San Francisco. Mr. Blake returned to this country some months since on a visit, and to take out his family to his new home.

We are indebted to Mr. Blake for the chart which we have mentioned, of the mouth of the Columbia river. This chart is one of the utmost importance to mariners but we learn cannot now be procured. An appropriation was made by Congress several years since, to publish a large number of these charts, but President Polk took the responsibility of returning the appropriation to the Treasury, where the money was wanted for the Mexican war. Thus this valuable chart is, comparatively speaking, lost to mariners, a limited number of copies only having been issued. We hope that measures will be taken at the next session of Congress to have the results of the survey of Commander Wilkes accessible to the mercantile community.

Boston Journal.

British and American Sails.—Captain Matson, R. N., writes to the *London Times* that the superior sailing of the America is in a great measure due to the excellence of her sails. He says:

"The America is quite as much indebted for her victory to the cut and make of her sails as to the form of her hull, if not more. During the trial of the 22d I was on board a steamer on the weather bow of the America, in company with several of my brother officers; it then became a question among us whether that vessel had any mainsail set or not, which I could not discover with the aid of a spy-glass. So completely was the sail covered by the mainmast that not a particle of it was visible: there was no belly, and the gaff was exactly parallel with the boom; in fact, it stood like a board.—I have no hesitation in saying that such a sail has never yet been made in England; at least, during my long experience I have never seen one."

It is well known to nautical men that the British sailmakers adhere to the antiquated style of "bellying" sails. The America undoubtedly has better sails than the English yachts, but she also has a better model, especially for sailing in a rough sea.

Kossuth.—As the public appear much interested in Kossuth's fate, I have been at some pains to learn what his chances of liberation really are. This Government appears to have lost all hopes of prolonging his detention, and if Russia has no greater influence on the Porte than Austria, Kossuth will be at liberty next month. I yesterday received some credible and therefore, interesting information respecting the ex-President. Kossuth who is the Crœsus of the exiles, would have found but little difficulty in escaping from Kintayeh, had he taken advantage of the notorious affection of the Turks for "Backshishs," but he feared to make the attempt, lest he should fall into the hands of Austrian agents and assassins, who he fancied were lying in wait for him. He is now said to express some anxiety about his reception by the war party, as represented by Klapka, with which he is not so popular as he could wish.—*Vienna Correspondent of the London Times, Aug 24th.*

Singular and Fatal Accident.—A young man living in Suffield, whose name we did not learn, went into a stream on Saturday evening, in company with one or two friends, to bathe. After "diving" several times, and remaining for some time in the water, he concluded to come out "after taking one more dive." By way of adding a little variety to the operation, he made this last dive *with his hat on;* and the result was that as he plunged into the water, the elasticity of the air contained in his hat was such as to force his head suddenly and unexpectedly one side, with such power as to break his neck. He lived long enough to make a sign in the water to his companions, who brought him out and conveyed him home, where he died shortly after.—*Hartford Courant.*

Paupers.—We have already informed our readers that several State paupers, in the Fall River alms-house, have been sent back to Europe. A number of the other paupers in the same establishment, fearing a similar fate, immediately took leg bail, for parts unknown. If the other towns, which are infested with foreign paupers, would follow the example of Fall River, the State would soon be rid, in a greater measure, of this almost intolerable nuisance.

Mass. Spy.

The Tornado.—The damage by the late tornado at Apalachicola, is estimated at half a million of dollars.

Wonderful Mechanism.—One of the most ingenious and singularly exact pieces of mechanism is the famous clock in the Cathedral of Strasburg. Every day at noon a cock on its summit flaps its wings and crows, and then the figures of the twelve apostles, one by one, pass by the figure of the Saviour, who imposes his hand upon each in blessing as they move. Not for this exhibition, but for the wonderful accuracy with which this clock records many astronomical phenomena of difficult calculation, is it world famous.

The following account of the late remarkable eclipse of the sun as it appeared in this clock of Strasburg, is translated from the *Courier des Etats Unis:*

"Upon one of the dials of this clock is a little moon, of a diameter about the size of a pea. On the 28th of July, at the very minute, at the very second, predicted by the astronomer Finch, this little moon was seen to approach the disc of the sun about the same size, situated upon the same dial. First it covered but a trifling portion, then a larger one—then it reached the opposite limb in perfect and absolute coincidence with the phases of the real eclipse.

From the many curious persons crowding the aisles of the cathedral could only be heard expressions of surprise and joy at this wonderful result of mechanical skill.—Strangers rushed toward M. Schwilque (the maker of this wonderful clock,) overwhelming him with their congratulations, and one Swedish lady, unable to restrain her enthusiasm from what she had heard and what she saw, could not but gratify her feeling by covering with kisses of admiration the hand of that man, as wise as he is modest, who has bestowed upon Strasburg this incomparable work of art."

Supposed Murder of the Crew of the *American Barque Coquette.*—The following is from the Overland Mail:—

"It has been mentioned that while the American barque Antelope was recently lying becalmed off the Island of Formosa, three English sailors managed to escape to her, the sole survivors of the crew of the barque Larpent, of Liverpool, lost off the coast of Formosa on the 12th of September. The remainder of the crew were murdered by the natives, without the slightest provocation. From accounts given by the shipwrecked men, it is considered probable that the crews of the American barque Coquette and British barque Kelpie shared the same fate." On this subject the China Mail remarks that:—

"The extermination of every member of the blood-thirsty clan inhabiting the southern promentory of Formosa would be an act of justifiable vengeance; but in the face of the sickening feeling of false humanity prevading a great number of our senators at home, there is no prospect of any action of this kind. * * * The day of retribution will eventually come, and Gully, and the crews of the Ann, the Nerbudda and the Larpent, numbering upwards of 200 souls, who have been brutally massacred in cold blood on those inhospitable shores, must then be fearfully avenged."

Chemical Freezing Apparatus.—In the hot-bed of wonders, the chemist's labaratory, great degrees of cold are procurable by using highly volatile liquids for evaporation. A man may be frozen to death, it is said in the extremest heat of summer simply by keeping himself drenched with either. By the assistance of liquid sulphuric acid, water may be frozen in a red-hot vessel. But that remarkable substance, liquid carbonic acid takes the highest rank of all known freezing agents. In drawing it from the powerful reservoirs in which it is necessarily kept, it evaporates so rapidly as to freeze itself, and is then a light porous mass, like snow. If a small quantity of this is drenched with either, the degree of cold produced is even more intolerable to the touch than boiling water—a drop or two of the mixture producing blisters, just as if the skin had been burned.

Hurricane at St. Martins.—Captain Melanson, of the British brig Frances Jane, arrived at this port yesterday from St. Martins, reports a severe hurricane as having occurred at that place. It commenced on the night of the 17th ult., and continued with great violence until 4 P. M. on the 18th. The barque Imogene, of Charleston, was driven ashore, capsized, and filled with water, the crew narrowly escaping in the boat. The vessel would become a total wreck. Several other vessels dragged their anchors, and were more or less damaged, and one was obliged to put to sea. The gale on shore is not reported as being very disastrous. No intelligence has been received from the southern and windward Islands, but fears were entertained that great damage had been sustained in some of those Islands.

A Streak of Luck.—An Irish woman, now living in the country of her birth, and a widow of an Irish wagoner who served in the war of the Revolution, has just got pension money to the amount of $6300, and secured under existing laws $500 per annum as long as she lives. She is very poor, and during most of her long life has been living upon a pension of $120 a year. Richard Smith, Cashier, of the Metropolis Bank, Washington, rendered the service to to the old lady without fee or any other reward than the gratification of serving a poor widow. "Next to the memory of Washington," writes the patriotic old lady, "for this service I will reverence your name."

'Doctor,' said Mrs. Partington to Dr. Snap, as they met in the house of one of his patients, 'Doctor, can you tell me the cause of tonsors in the throat?' 'My opinion is, Madam,' said the Dr. tartly, 'that swallowing a barber's pole and a few shaving brushes and razors might cause them as soon as anything!' The Dr. was a little sarcastic; the weather was warm, and he didn't like to be bothered with questions.

Carpet Bag.

Rattlesnake Slaughter.—We learn from the Portsmouth Journal that, in blasting rocks at Rattlesnake Ledge, in Hooksett, on the line of the Portsmouth and Concord Railroad, last week, forty rattlesnakes, some of very large size, were routed and killed.

Post Office Decision.—A court in New Orleans has recently decided that the postage act of 1851 does not repeal the section of the act of 1825, providing for the charge of one cent on way letters.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT 20, 1851.

The Bostonians have just completed one of the most brilliant festivals ever witnessed in this country. For sometime preparations have been made for the grand Railroad Jubilee, in which the inhabitants of the United States and Canada joined with a hearty good will. The President of the United States, Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada, the Mayor of Montreal, State Governors, Members of Congress and distinguished citizens lent their presence and joined in all the splendid ceremonies of the three days. The city of Boston was crowded with hundreds of thousands of spectators, all eager to participate in the pageant, and to do honor to their distinguished visitors. They made the welkin ring with their shouts and raised exultingly to the breeze the Stars of Columbia and the Cross of St. George.

The President and suite arrived here on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Bay State, en route for Boston. As the boat rounded Brenton's Point, a salute was fired by the United States Troops at Fort Adams, and at the same time a salute was fired by the Honorary Members of the Artillery Company, from Banister's Wharf. On landing, the President was received by a deputation from the Town Council, Collector Lawton, Hon. Geo. G. King and Hon. R. B. Cranston. To an appropriate address from Mr. King, in behalf of the Town, the President replied in a felicitous manner; and on his taking a seat in the Barouche prepared for him, he was welcomed in the most enthusiastic manner by the crowd.

The procession—led by the Warren Artillery, Col. Williams, the U. S. Band from Fort Adams, Newport Artillery, Col. Perry, Protection Engine Company, Capt. Tisdale, Newport Brass Band, and Aquidneck Hose Company, Capt. Stevens—was formed by the Marshals, Messrs. Turner, Lawton and Greene, and marched through Thames and Pelham streets to the Bellevue House. On entering the large Hall of the Hotel the President was again welcomed by Governor Lawrence, in an able address, to which he replied most happily, paying Rhode Island many compliments, and closing with hearty wishes for her prosperity.

The President and his party then partook of some refreshments, and at 12 o'clock, M. he was escorted by the Committee, Military and Firemen, through the principal streets, amid the acclamation of the citizens, to the Representative's Chamber, in the State House, where he received all who were disposed to call upon him. A great number, among them many Ladies, availed themselves of the opportunity, and were severally presented to His Excellency.

A large company assembled at the dinner at the Bellevue and all did ample justice to the table spread by Mr. Hazard and his assistants. The President took an early opportunity to slip away from the guests, that he might obtain a little quiet and repose. The company soon after dispersed in excellent spirits, and highly delighted at the orderly manner in which the reception of the Chief Magistrate had been conducted. We have heard a general expression of satisfaction, and our citizens are much pleased that all the movements were conducted in so creditable a manner. There was no noise or confusion, no false moves, or misunderstandings, but everything passed off as well as if weeks had been taken to arrange for the day.

On Wednesday, the President left for Boston, in the Canonicus, at 7 A. M., where he was received in a manner befitting the man, the officer, and the occasion, and was escorted to his quarters at the Revere House. The President stopped here last evening on his way to Washington.

Since our last we have been subjected to one of those sudden changes in the weather, against which it is so difficult to provide. On Saturday the heat was overpowering, and was altogether the warmest day of the season, the thermometer standing in the shade at 88 degrees. In the evening a thunder cloud came up, giving us a smart shower of rain through the night. On Sunday morning (and in fact throughout the day) it was cold enough for a fire, the thermometer having in a few hours fallen 38 degrees.

One cannot be too careful in this climate to provide against such severe changes in the weather.—The safest way is to be always warmly clad. There is seldom a time in our warmest seasons when one may not wear woolens with comfort; and when we have a warm spell it is of such short duration that it is hardly an object to make a change in our garments. Keep cool, sounds pleasantly to the ear in dog-days, but keep warm is the better maxim, even if we suffer a little inconvenience in the hottest of the weather.

While passing a small grocery a few evenings since, just at dark, we overheard the proprietor—a gray-haired man whose life has been spent in selling rum—say inquiringly "*a pint of gin, or a half pint.*" On casting our eyes into the store we saw the dealer leaning towards two children (whose parents we know are intemperate,) the one a boy of scarce six summers, who presented a bottle to be filled, and the other, a little girl of less years. The man of *spirit* was busily examining the contents of the child's hand, probably to judge from the amount of money it contained whether a pint or a half pint was wanted.—Comment is unnecessary. Both the parents are at times beastly drunk, and when in that state they first quarrel and then vent their fury on their children, beating them most shamefully. What will be the lot of those little ones? and what must that man be made of who would furnish brutal parents with rum at the hands of their offspring!

Every new fact touching the late movement against Cuba goes to show that the whole plan was concocted in this country by speculators, who, (from what has been brought to light) have made a good business out of their frauds. They issued script for any amount and readily disposed of it at ninety per cent below the par value, the purchaser expecting to make a fortune out of the operation. Of course all who bought the bonds were at once counted as favorable to the cause of the invaders, and were expected to lend their aid and countenance to the attack. The whole affair has, however, blown over, and those who were so credulous as to invest their surplus in paper, must salt it down for some future day.

The State Exhibition and Cattle Show, which has just closed in Providence, is pronounced by all who were present, a very fine affair, and every way creditable. It is gratifying to know this, and to feel that all branches of industry are benefited by such displays. The advantages to be derived cannot be over estimated, and we feel sure the interest will grow with each year.

We cannot pretend to give even the names of the most successful exhibitors, or any account of the articles on the tables.

There has been an unusual quantity of lumber recently brought into our harbor; a great deal of which is intended for the different towns on the Bay. Some days we have reported three, four, and five vessels, loaded down with lumber from Bangor, and these are mostly large schooners, with heavy deck loads. Our wharves are well stocked with such merchandize, no small portion of which will be worked up in the buildings to be erected this winter.

The Aquidneck Hose Company left town on Wednesday to pay their Warren friends a visit. They took passage in the Canonicus, with the President and his suite, and before they reached Bristol Ferry, the Boston Committee invited them to proceed to Boston with them and become the guests of the city, which invitation they were, through their previous engagement, obliged to decline. The Company returned home last evening.

For the Newport Mercury.

[No]tes of a Journey to the White Mountains.

Monday, Aug. 11.

[Le]aving Newport at 5 o'clock A. M., by the steam[er ...] [F]erry and the Prov. R. R., we reached Boston [a]fter nine. Taking only *one* of the numerous [...] sirs!" and "Carriage sirs!" we were safely [...]d through that crooked streeted city, and found [our]selves at the "Tremont." Abbott, the porter, [who c]arries five and six hundred pounds up to the [...] story and lifts such a tremendous weight when [he ta]kes a "stump," tossed our lumbering trunk on [his sh]oulder as if it was a mere nothing. We re[solve]d we would redouble our practice at Gymnas[tics]. At 12 o'clock, by cars, rode 20 miles to Ando[ver], [...]lined, returned to Boston, and completed our [arran]gements as a Trio Party (B. S. and self.) for a [trip] to the White Mountains. The summer travel to [the] mountains has increased so much recently that [...] there are no less than six different routes by [whi]ch they may be reached, each presenting its [clai]m to "superior advantages over any other." We [conc]luded to take the "Gorham" route. Though a [new] one it is quite popular. Took the steamer "St. [Law]rence" at 7 P. M., and arrived at Portland at 4 [on T]uesday morning. It was a glorious night, cloud[less], and a full round moon silvered old ocean most [beau]tifully. A military company was on board, ac[com]panied by a band which gave us some good mu[sic]. The scene on the promenade deck, during the evening was picturesque enough as the militaires with their ladies waltzed, polked and cotillioned, all enjoying a right merry time. The sea was unusually calm; so smooth that along that rugged point, Cape Ann, the dancers were not disturbed. Unless too [we] are much mistaken sundry romantic lovers made [goo]d progress in their courtship as they met that "[m]oonlit sea" excursion. One can generally "re[ceiv]e in full" the expense of travelling, in amusing himself by studying the different characters of his fellows. We had one character aboard—a genuine son of Erin—true-brogued, who sung exceedingly well, and by his Irish humor and emphatic singing of certain anti-English ballads entertained us highly.

Tuesday, Aug. 12.

At four o'clock we landed at Portland, the principal city of Maine, now striving to have the State Government remove its official residence from Augusta to this situation so far from the centre of the State. Portland is famed for the hospitality of its inhabitants, and so is Augusta, indeed, so far as our self's experience testifies, we never saw any place quite equal to it for generous, social welcome to the stranger and true interest among its home-dwellers. Maine is yet only beginning to grow; it has resources of wealth, and its hardy and strong-minded people will make its now wooded tracts soon become cultivated fields.

Portland is thriving in its business and as three Railroads now centre there it must increase. Its harbor is good and the entrance to it through Casco Bay so beautifully dotted by Islands is charming.—Of this bay and the town also we had a fine view from the summit of Mt. Joy, quite an elevation East of the town, commanding an extensive prospect.—There are the decaying remains of an old fortification also, originally for the defence of the city.

As we took up the Morning Daily, we happened upon an advertisement that interested us exceedingly, and gave us a favorable "first impression" of the order-loving character of the Portlandites. It was a law inflicting a considerable fine upon any person who should be found abusing any dumb animal. This law I was told was rigidly enforced, and if such a law was in existence and put in play in some other places we know of, would be of some service to more than one animal we reckon.

At 7 A. M., by the Atlantic and Montreal Railroad [we] were driving the "iron horse" on our way to Gorham, N. H., now the terminus of the R. R. The road is well built and like the Erie road has wide and comfortable cars. The scenery is varied, nothing particularly attractive for the first hour. Soon we are whirling along in full view of the Androscoggin so much resembling the Connecticut, in the beauty of the meadows on its banks. Now, we are creeping up a grade rise of 60 feet in 4 miles through rugged quarries of granite and gneiss, where is apparently no soil, yet having amid the clefts of the rocks an abundant growth of beech and spruce—now, winding our course among hills constantly increasing in size, until the lofty peaks of Mount Washington and Jefferson raise their bald heads away off—and up, up—the clouds forming along the sides and anon resting on their tops.

Sunshine and shower alternately favor us, for in this region, nature with most childlike face laughs and weeps, weeps and laughs in a most unaccountably sudden manner. A little before noon we arrive at the "White Mountain House" of Gorham, situated in the centre of a broad intervale, completely surrounded by mountains. Here we are greeted with the scenes which attend an arrival at a fashionable resort, away in the country. Ladies in their sunbonnets gliding to and fro anxious to see the new comers. Gentlemen under curiously shaped hats and wreaths of cigar smoke, lounging prominently against pillar and post anxious to show their indifference. Waiters bumping trunks and boxes against the sides of the promiscuous crowd in the hall—a magnificent medley of confusion. And then the rush for rooms—but *no* rooms are to be had! "We will do the best we can with you," was the pleasant reply of "mine host,"—and this he repeated to some dozens as they crowded forward to record their names. We were passing through the hall to communicate our ill success to B. and S., when we were hailed by an old acquaintance, Lieut. K. of Portland, who most generously "took us in."

This Hotel—the proprietor, Mr. Woodard, told me, was in "growing timber" five months ago and though not entirely completed has been constantly filled for the past four weeks. It is well kept, and next year as it will be enlarged, will be a nice home, for a few days. "This house is situated in the valley of the Androscoggin River, at the junction of the Peabody and Moose Rivers with the Androscoggin and at the base of the Mountains on the North East side. The Notch extending Southward from the house is called the "Pinkham Notch." The views of the Mountains in every direction are imposing. After dinner we commenced our pedestrian trips by walking six miles to the "Berlin Falls," the most remarkable cataract in New England, where the waters of the Androscoggin, descend nearly two hundred feet in a distance of about two miles. The river is now very low, yet the falls were beautiful. In the spring when the river is swollen by its little tributaries the scene must be magnificent. Though we had a terribly dusty walk we enjoyed a feast in the profuse quantities of Raspberries so abundant on these mountainous regions. Returning in the evening by moonlight, the light fleecy clouds were taking most fantastic shapes from the varying mountain currents, and the whole scene, of wild, rugged magnificence and the bold outlines of the hills against the horizon—was a strange contrast to the level, reflecting surface of the broad Atlantic on which we were sailing some twenty hours before. But delightful as had been our walk, and suggestive of the *poetical* as was all around us, we were practical enough when the lights of our Hotel welcomed us, and a well furnished table supplied our craving appetites. †

THOUSANDS are crowding into Boston, and all are in search of comfortable quarters. We recommend travelers to the TREMONT HOUSE, kept by Mr. Parker—see advertisement—where they will receive every attention and be most hospitably entertained. Those who obtained rooms there this week will count themselves among the fortunate.

THE ESTHER FLEET property was sold on Thursday and brought the following prices:—The lot opposite the Ocean House, to Alfred Smith, for $900 an acre. House on Thames Street to Peckham & Bull, for $2,570. Lot opposite Gardner Stevens' to Geo. W. Taylor, for $420 an acre.—8 acres. Lot on School Street, $840, to D. D. Jones, of New York, 1-8 acre. Lot and House adjoining, to Capt. John Dixon, $1205. Willow Lot, in south part of Thames Street, $1040, to John A. Stacy.

THIS is the time to set out fruit and ornamental trees, and those who have not yet made their selections, should lose no time in examining the stock offered by Mr. WM. S. VOSE, agent of the East Greenwich Nursery. He has the choicest varieties which will be sold lower than any heretofore sold by any dealer, to close up the concern.

Our Town was yesterday visited by two fire Companies—Hancock, No 1, of Charlestown, Mass. and Gaspee, No. 9, of Providence. They marched through the streets with full bands of music, and presented a fine appearance.

FARINA EAU DE COLOGNE.—The genuine article can be obtained of *C. G. C. Hazard*; we have tried it and know it to be good.

THE CARPET BAG of this week is the richest number that has yet been published. Its matter and illustrations are all of the choicest kind, and have particular reference to the approaching festivities. The leading picture represents John Bull and Brother Jonathan thirty years ago, up and dressed, ready for a knock down; and by way of contrast, in another section shows the same gentlemen making a rush to embrace, at the coming festival. The old and present modes of travelling, both by land and water, the fortress of Quebec, the State House of Boston, Mrs. Partington, supported by Punch and Ike, and a variety of other classical subjects, are skilfully blended with the picture. Of course, everybody will read the Carpet Bag of this week.

We copy the above from the *Boston Atlas*, that we may endorse it.

Littell's Living Age, No. 384 is received. We cannot give a better idea of this valuable work than to name its contents.—Correspondence of Walpold and Mason; Sault Ste. Marie; Newspaper Stamps; Rambles from Sydney to Southampton; Wilson's Life of Cavendish; Man subsequent to Christianity; American Prisoners in Hungary; Island of Cuba; besides a number of short articles, all of which are well selected. The present number closes the 30th volume.

Sartain's Union Magazine.—The October number of this work has been on our table for several days. It has the usual number and variety of embellishments, and in the table of contents we find the fourth Prize Tale, and an article from the graceful pen of Fredrika Bremer. There are also a number of sketches from our most popular writers, both in prose and verse, and the whole is got up in most excellent shape. For sale by all periodical dealers.

Reported for the Mercury.

COURT OF JUSTICES.

On Tuesday, Sept. 16th, the Court was opened as usual, at 9 A. M., but the President of the United States being every moment expected to arrive, the Town Hall was thronged with those anxious to witness from that point the procession then about to be formed to honor his arrival—and the Court was immediately adjourned to Thursday the 18th, in order that business might yield to the ceremonies and generous enjoyment of the day.

On Thursday, the first civil action was, *Wm. Minkley* vs. *Albert H. Hewett.* The Deft. was called and defaulted.

The second was that of *Wm. D. Stewart* vs. *Augustus Howard*, in which after a somewhat protracted trial, judgment was given for the Pltf. with damages to the amount of one dollar and his costs.

On one complaint in behalf of the State, Thomas C. Allan was ordered to give surety for his good behavior and to keep the peace for two months in the sum of one hundred dollars. On another, two juvenile offenders, arrested on the 11th for wilfully disturbing a Public School, were sentenced to a further imprisonment of two days. The boys when coming into court appeared to have been much improved by their confinement.

In the afternoon the court held an adjourned session at the Jail for the trial of two complaints,—one for a violation of a town ordinance in being intoxicated to an indecent degree, for which the offender was fined. And another of a still more revolting description, which was continued to next court day, after being opened on the part of the complainant.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPT. 1851.		SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON rises	HIGH water
20	SATURDAY,	5 56	6 4	morn.	2 55
21	SUNDAY,	5 58	6 2	1 1	3 54
22	MONDAY,	5 59	6 1	2 12	4 53
23	TUESDAY,	6 0	6 0	3 27	5 51
24	WEDNESDAY,	6 2	5 58	sets.	6 47
25	THURSDAY,	6 4	5 56	6 33	7 42
26	FRIDAY,	6 5	5 55	7 6	8 37

New Moon 25th d, 1 h., 28 m. morning.

Brighton Market, Thursday last.

At Market 1700 Cattle, 1475 Stores, 9 pairs Working Oxen, 53 Cows and Calves, 4000 Sheep, and Lambs, 1700 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—Extra $6 50; first quality, $6 second $5 50; third, $4 a $4,50.

Stores.—Yearlings $7 10 a $10; two years old 12 15 a $18; three years old $20 a $25.

Working Oxen —No Sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—Sales $17, 19, 20, 28, 24, a 31.

Sheep—Sales at $1, 50 1 62, 1 75, 200 a $3.

Swine—4¼ c.; retail 4½ a 6c.; fat Hogs (of which there were 700 of the above reported sold) 4¾c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

—ARRIVED.—

MONDAY, Sept. 15.—Brig Lamartine, Senter, Augusta for F. River; Hylas, French, Bangor for Bristol; Mary Farrow, Morse, do lumber for Peckham & Bull.

Schrs.—Laurel, Howard, Fishing; Statesman,—White, Cherryfield for Prov; Couvert, Brown, Bangor for do; Boston, Cunningham, Gardner for Dighton; Francis, Strout, Milbridge for F. River.

Slp.—Victoria, Clark, Wareham.

TUESDAY, Sept. 16.—Brig W. Crawford, Brookings, Gardner for F. River

Schr.—Cordelia, Cookson, Bangor to Peckham & Bull.

Slps.—William, Perry, Mattaposset for Newport; Report, Brockway, Lyme.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.—Brig Douglass, Douglass, Pictou for Prov; Thos & Edward, Greenlaw, Bangor for E. Greenwich.

Schrs.—Cosciusko, Rose, do for Prov; Juniata, Webber, do for F. River; Marcellus, Partride, do for Warren; Ann, Nye, Rondout for Pawtucket.

Slp.—Mary Jane, ——, Wareham for Somerset; Wm. Penn, Winslow, N. Bedford for Prov.

Brig Mirchal Dutch, McGilvery, Pictou for F. River

Schr.—Abaco, Colchird, from Bangor; N. America, Foster, Machais for Prov.

U. S. Brig. Washington, Surveying Lt. Com. Swartworth, Gay Head, Surveying the coast: do. Washington, Lt. Com. McBlain, from do; Sloop Swift, past Mid, Davis, from do.

THURSDAY, Sept 18—Sch Richmond, (3 masts) O'Neal, Richmond for Dighton. Spoke 16th, bark Grampus, of Ellsworth, 20 miles south of Block Island, for Boccharis, 24 days out.

Sch'rs Copy, Jones, Albany for Boston; Union, Perry, Rockland for F River; Wasp, Smith, N York or Prov.

FRIDAY, Sept 19—Brig Lubec, Pressy, Calais, for orders.

Sch'rs Talent, Willard, fm Bangor, with bricks to Finch & Engs; Yantic, Brightman, Norfolk, to Eldred and Perry; Pearl, Nye, Albany, to Finch & Engs.

MEMORANDA.

Arr at New York, 15th, ship Wisconsin, Mumford, for Liverpool.

Spoken, no date, Ship Ann Alexander, Deblois, 500 bbls. Sperm on board.

Sld from Havana, 30th ult., brig John Balch, Williams, for this port.

Brig Walter Hoxie, Bigley, from this port for Havana, was spoken Sept. 12, lat 37, lon 72.

Cld at New York, 17th sch Nichols Hassard, Burdick, for Wilmington, Del.

Arr at Boston 17th, schr Geo. Engs, Dorr, fm Fredericksburg.

Arr at Norfolk 14th, sch Metamora, King, from this port.

New York Grain Market

There is but a moderate demand for Wheat for milling, and little or none for export—the market in consequence, with a good supply, is quite dull, and prices are without improvement; the sales are 2500 bushels old Genesee, 5000 White Michigan, 700 Upper Lake, and to arrive, 10,000 Ohio, all on private terms; 3200 Red Southern, 78 a 80 cents—the latter rate for prime and 700 White do. 90, cash. A lot of new Canada has arrived, but this description is dull and nominal. Rye continues to improve, with light receipts, 6300 bushels having changed hands at 70 a 71 cents, delivered. Barley is in fair supply, and unsettled and dull; 2700 bushels prime two-rowed sold within our range. Oats are plenty and lower, though closing with a little more firmness; we quote new Canal 33 a 34 cents, River 32 a 33, and old State and Canada 28 a 30. Corn has been offered more freely, and with a fair demand for home use only, prices have favored buyers, and are rather lower; the sales are 140,000 bushels, at 50 a 58 cents for damaged and unmerchantable, 58 a 59 for mixed Western, and 61 a 62 for round Yellow as the closing rates.

New Bedford Oil Market.

SPERM.—The demand for the week has been moderate we notice sales of 400 bbls in Boston per Io, from Fayal at $1,25 cts and 70 bbls here at 1,26 cts per gallon.

WHALE.—There has been in good demand for the week and sales of 4150 bbls. 3000 bbls. for export at 45 cts and 750 bbls. for manufacturing at 45½ cts per gallon, 380 bbls. at 46½ cts per gallon.

WHALEBONE.—In fair demand sales of 20,000 lb at 34½ cts, 44,000 lb at a price not made public.

MARRIED.

In this town, 4th inst., by Rev. Mr. Thayer, Mr. NATHAN DELAP, of Amherst, N. S., to Miss CATHERINE HULL, of this town.

In Providence, 15th inst., Mr. DAVID C. ANTHONY to Miss SARAH C., daughter of Earl Carpenter, Esq., all of P.; 16th, Mr. THOMAS P. FENNER to Miss SARA H. DYER, both of P.

In South Kingstown, R. I., 17th inst., Mr. CALEB T. COTTRELL to Miss ABBY GARDNER, both of South Kingstown.

In Boston, 7th inst., JOSEPH SAUNDERS to Mrs. ANNAH HAMMOND. The parties are colored persons.—This is the bridegroom's sixth time of marriage and the third time of the bride. The former is 58 and the latter 50 years of age.

DIED.

In this town, 1st, of Scarlet Fever, EUNICE SOPHIA, and on the 14th, ELLEN MARIA, twin children of Mr. Samuel D. Wright, of New Shoreham aged 7 years.

In this town, 13th inst., Mrs. HANNAH SOUTHWICK, wife of Mr. Silas Southwick, in the 85th year of her age.

In this town, on Wednesday morning, ELIZABETH D., only daughter of Mr. Robert D. Coggeshall, aged 4 years, 3 months, and 3 days.

Drowned near Beaver Tail, Jamestown, about the 13th inst., Mr. FRANCIS CARPENTER, of North Kingstown, in the 70th year of his age.

In Jamestown, 14th inst., Miss ELIZABETH ROBINSON, daughter of the late Mr. John Eldred, Esq., of the same place, aged 67 years.

In New Bedford, 6th inst., JOHN ALEXIS, son of Mr. John Menage, aged 2 years and 8 months.

In Little Compton, 10th inst., Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, aged 78 years.

In Providence, 13th inst., Mrs. CAROLINE E., wife of Chas. P. Sherman, aged 16 years; ABBY FRANCES, daughter of Resolved Waterman, aged 18 years; 14th, ABBY F., wife of Edwin Knight, aged 28 years; 15th, JANE STEWART, youngest daughter of Jonathan M. Wheeler, aged 2 years; 13th, ELIZABETH V. ESLEEK, of Portsmouth, aged 31 years; 17th, ELIZABETH, only child of John Tillinghast, aged 10 months and 6 days.

In Freemont, Ohio, 10th inst., Mrs. ELLEN E WHITFORD, formerly of Providence.

At Ringgold Barracks, Texas, on the 6th of August, HENRY DOUGLASS, infant son of Lieut. G. D. Brewerton, U. S. A.

"Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with timely care,
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there."

In Burrillville, R. I., 16th inst., Mrs. SUSANNAH LAPHAM, a member of the Society of Friends, aged 84 years.

In East Greenwich, on the 10th inst., WILLIAM A., son of the late John Cook, Esq., aged 33 years.

TREMONT HOUSE,
BOSTON, MASS.

THIS well known establishment is still conducted in the same manner it has always been. The central and pleasant situation of the house, its commodious arrangements, and the comforts and luxuries to be found there, combine to render it agreeable and advantageous to the traveller.

Having been one of the firm of John L. Tucker & Co., so long at the head of the establishment, the Subscriber pledges his best exertions to maintain its reputation, and to give satisfaction to his customers.

WM. H. PARKER.

Boston, Sept. 20, 1851.—3mos.

Store and Tenement,
TO LET.

From 1 to 5 years, No. 124 Thames Street.

THE TENEMENT is in first rate order, with a good Well and Cistern of Water, drawn with Pumps in the House. The tenement contains 11 rooms. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, enquire of

Sep. 20.—tf. WM S. VOSE.

Guardian's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Jamestown, Guardian of the person and estate of *MARY ELDRED*, of said Jamestown, and having given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having demands to present them for settlement, within six months from this date, and all indebted to make immediate payment to.

GEORGE ANTHONY, *Guardian.*

Jamestown, Sep. 20.—6w.

FOUND.

IN THE WEST RIVER, on Monday last, a vessel's Long Boat, 15 feet keel. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, on application to

JAMES S. CHASE.

Portsmouth, Sep. 20.—3w*

New Books, Just Published
FOR SALE AT TILLEY'S.

MANVERS, or the Child of Crime, 25 cts.
The Wedding Dress, by Alex. Dumas, 25 cts.
Rodolpho, or the mystery of Venice, 25 cts.
Lewis Arundel, *complete*, for 50 cts.
Lewis Arundel, 3d part, 12½ cts.
Rory O'More, a national Romance by Samuel Lover, 50 cts.
Sept. 20th.

WANTED, A smart, active and honest Boy in a Clothing Store. One well recommended will find steady employment at the

OREGON CLOTHING STORE,
No 212 Thames Street.

The London Art Journal,
FOR SEPTEMBER.

CONTAINING A Fete Chempetre; A Lake in Cumberland; The Toilet; Specimens of Encaustic Tiles; Scene from the Ballet of "L'Isle des Amours," with the fifth number of the Illustrated catalogue of the Exhibition, &c &c.

London Labor and London Poor, part 12; for sale by

Sep. 20.] C. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

NEW FANCY GOODS.
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

HAVE just opened a great variety of new and desirable goods, among them are Striped Plaid and Watered Dress Silks, very elegant all Wool M. de Laines, French Merinoes and Thibets, Fall styles M. de Laines, Shawls, Ribbons, Gloves, and a general variety of fashionable and seasonable articles, which are offered at the lowest rates. [Sept. 20.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and Medicated Soaps, for sale at

Sept. 6. R. J. TAYLOR'S.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES
SELLING OFF
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT THE EAST GREENWICH NURSERY.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above Nursery is desirous of disposing of his extensive stock of Trees, as soon as possible as he wishes to use the ground for other purposes, and therefore offers them the present Autumn at prices far below those at which they have usually been sold.

The stock of Apple Trees on hand is very large, from 15,000 to 20,000, consisting of 200 of the most approved varieties from 6 to 9 feet high, thrifty and handsome at $15 per 100.—Peach 1 and 2 years from bud, $10 per 100.

There is also a large stock of Ornamental Forest Trees on hand of the varieties usually cultivated in Nurseries, of all sizes. Those wishing for trees will do well to call and select as soon as possible, and secure the first choice.—They can remain in the Nursery till the proper time to remove them.

Orders may be left with WM. S. VOSE, Newport, Bosworth & Godfrey, Fall River, or sent by mail to the subscriber, and all selections left to us, will receive particular attention.

N. B. Those having our Catalogues will not be guided by the prices therein named, and those wishing them can be supplied by the above named agents, or the subscriber.

JAMES G. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

East Greenwich, Sep. 20, 1851.—6w*

BROWN Shirting, Brown Sheetings, all widths, Bleached Shirtings, Bleached Sheetings, all widths, and of all qualities, and cheaper than ever before offered for sale. Now is the time to buy, and purchasers are invited to look at our assortment.

Sept. 20. WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

MUSIC. The Thought, Melodie Impromptu composed for the Piano Forte, by C. [...] Wentworth.

La Pluie de Perles, Valse Brilliant pour Piano par Osborne.

La Belle Louise; Fantasie Schottish, composed by G. W. Warren.

Souvenir de Jenny Lind. No. 1, Dalecadian Melody, No. 2, Herdsman's Echo Song, No. [...] Theme De L'Enfant du Regiment, No. 4, Theme de Lucretia Borgia, No 5, Theme de Beatrice di Tenda, No. 6, Theme de Gazza Ladra, pour le Piano Forte, par Ch. Czerny.

Lore Lee, a popular German Melody, Words by Heine, music by Silcher; for sale by

W. H. PEEK,
Sept. 20. 99 Thames Street.

LEWIS ARUNDEL, or the Railroad of Life, by the Author of Frank Fairlegh;

The Corsair; a Venetian Tale, by George Sand.

The Countess of Salisbury, a Cronicle of the Order of the Garter, by Alex. Dumas; for sale by

W. H. PEEK, 99 Thames Street.

MRS. ELLIS' New Work. Part Second of Self-Deception; or the History of a Human Heart, by Mrs. Ellis, author of "Hearts and Homes," "Women of England, &c.: for sale by

W. H. PEEK,
Sept. 20. 99 Thames Street.

Sheet Music & Instruction Books,

CONSISTING of Lablache's complete method of singing; just published; Hunters celebrated instructions for the Piano-Forte with French and English text; Lemoine's, Juvenile Studies for the Piano; Czerny's preparatory Lessons; Czernys Etudes de la velocite; Les Charmes de la Danse; Love Polka; Morning, noon and night, Music by Dempster, words by Swain; with all the music of the Germania Society, and a complete assortment of sheet Music as published.

For sale by
C. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

BOOTS & SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED a consignment of Mens Calf Water-proof Boots, Mens long legg'd Grain do; Mens and Boys thick do; Mens Kip do. Also Women's kid walking Shoes, Kid Slippers, &c., all of which will be sold *very low* at 115 Thames Street.

Sept. 13. SAML. A. PARKER.

Mous de Laines

JUST RECEIVED a large consignment of the above goods. Also a lot of cheap Prints, Lawn Handkerchiefs, Pongeedo., at 115 Thames Street.

Sept. 13. SAML. A. PARKER.

NOW OPENING AT J. H. HAMMETT'S, Bay State Long and Square Shawls; Bay State Mantles; Bay State Scarfs; Childrens Square Shawls &c. &c. [Sept 13.

ALL WOOL AND COTTON AND WOOL M. DE. LAINES. New patterns at

Sept. 13. J. H. HAMMETT'S.

OPENING AT J. H. HAMMETT'S.—A new supply of Embroiderings, Thread Linen and Cotton Edgings, Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, &c. &c. [Sept. 13.

BUFFALO AND COMMON HORN COMBS; Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes; Cuff Pins; Portmonaies, Purses, Perfumery, Cologne, Lotions, Pomade, Tooth Paste, &c. &c. at

Sept. 13. J. H. HAMMETT'S.

Mous-elin De Laines.

FALL STYLE Mous. de Laines, just received by LANGLEY & NORMAN,

Sept. 10. 106 Thames Corner of Mary St.

PRINTS.—Fall Style just received by LANGLEY & NORMAN

Sept. 13. 106 Thames, Corner of Mary St.

FLANNELS.—Red, White and Yellow. A good assortment at

LANGLEY & NORMAN'S,

Sept. 13. 106 Thames, Corner of Mary St.

Domestic Goods, Opening to Day:
CHARLES W. TURNER'S.

BROWN and Bleached Sheeting and Shirting, Drillings, Ticks and Shirting Stripes; White, Red, Blue, Gray and Yellow Flannels, Hamilton and Amerkeag Cotton Flannels, and other heavy goods, bought at low prices and for sale at a small advance [Sept. 6. 1851.

Taxes! Taxes!!

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that the Town Tax must be paid on or before the 24th day of October next, according to the vote of the Town passed at the annual meeting in June last,—that the Town Tax be paid at the Collector's office within sixty days after the Collector of Taxes receives the Tax Book from the Town Treasurer.

All Taxes remaining unpaid at the above date will be collected as the Law prescribes in such cases, with all necessary expenses. I shall be at my Store, No. 82 Thames St from 9 o'clock A. M., to 12 o'clock, A. M., and from 3 o'clock to 6 P. M. JAMES HORSWELL, *Collector.*

Newport, Aug. 30, 1851.

MILLINERY.

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF
RIBBONS,
AND OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
OPENING THIS DAY AT
A. SHERMAN'S, 261 *Thames street.*

Rich Fancy Goods and Jewelry.

LADIES and Gents Dressing Cases, Jewel Caskets, Porte monnaies, Watch Stands, Terra Cotta, Tyrolean, and Bohemian Wares, Bisque Figures, Papier-Mache goods, Fine Cutlery, Perfumery, Brushes, &c. Also a splendid assortment of fine Jewelry, (to which additions are daily made) are offered for sale low by

B. H. TISDALE & SON,
Aug. 16. 138 *Thames St.*

SHAWLS.
September 6th, 1851.

JUST received a variety of Bay State and other styles of Long and square Shawls. Also, Mantles and Scarfs, for sale cheap by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

TEMPTATIONS,
Wholesale & Retail.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,

ARE prepared to offer, on THE BEST terms, to the TRADE AND AT RETAIL, the

LARGEST STOCK
—OF—
New and Desirable Goods
THEY HAVE EVER IMPORTED.

Having purchased directly from the Manufacturers in Europe, in the months of May, June, and July, at about ten per cent. less than the earlier orders were placed, we are able to MAKE OUR GOODS LOOK VERY CHEAP!

In Medium and Low Priced Goods, for general consumption, our Stock is uncommonly complete; and great care has been taken to obtain a LARGE VARIETY OF

LOW PRICED GOODS

of a character that will give satisfaction to the purchaser, and in styles that are CHASTE, ATTRACTIVE and FASHIONABLE. In

Rich and Beautiful Articles,

THE INFLUENCE OF THE "WORLD'S FAIR" WILL BE SEEN IN THE EXQUISITE STYLE AND QUALITY OF OUR FINER FABRICS. In

SHAWLS & SILK GOODS

alone, OUR STOCK EXCEEDS $150,000 IN VALUE, and is as complete in the medium and lower qualities, as in the finer and *exquisite noveautes of the Paris Fabricants.*

PRINTED
Cashmeres & M. De Laines

are more varied and beautiful than ever—some in beautiful Plaid designs.

REAL IRISH POPLINS,
of all colors—PLAIN, WATERED & RICH PLAIDS.
1000 pcs. Merinos, Thibets and Casimeres,
In all colors and qualities, of MANY NEW SHADES.

SILK VELVETS,
Of a BEAUTIFUL FINISH, in widths and shades of color.

350 pieces Marcelline Silks,
ALL COLORS FOR LININGS.

Beautiful Paris Cloaks,
And new materials for the same, will be opened in a few days.

WHITE GOODS,
Of every description —EMBROIDERIES, LACES, TRIMMINGS, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, COTTONS, LININS, DAMASKS, &c., in quantity and at retail.

Stuffs for Boys' Wear,
IN VERY LARGE VARIETY.

FANCY ARTICLES,
MANTLES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, HDKFS., GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., for Ladies and Gentlemen.

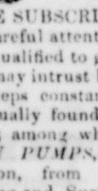
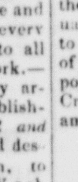
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, &c., in full assortment.

Our Mourning Department
Is *always* kept full and complete, in all articles wanted.

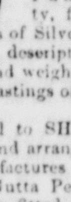
IN A WORD,
We have a splendid assortment of every variety of DRY GOODS, Domestic and Foreign, and wish to have every body examine this large Stock without any fear of being rudely urged to buy.

ONE PRICE ONLY.
Geo. W. Warren & Co.,
192 WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON.

Sep. 13.—6w

N. M. CHAFEE.


BRASS FOUNDER,
PLUMBER
AND
COPPER SMITH.

THE SUBSCRIBER, from long experience and careful attention to his business, is in every way qualified to give satisfaction to all who may intrust him with their work.—He keeps constantly on hand every article usually found in such an establishment; among which are *COPPER and IRON PUMPS*, of every size and description, from the single action, to Forcing and Suction Pumps; Wash Bowls of every variety, from plain to highly gilt; latest patterns of Silver Basin Faucets, and Faucets of every description in use; Lead Pipe of every size and weight; sheet lead, brass, and Copper, and Castings of every kind on hand or made to order.



Particular attention paid to SHIP PLUMBING AND CASTINGS, and arrangements have been made with the manufactures in Boston to furnish every variety of Gutta Percha, in pipes or in sheets which will be fitted to any use at the shortest notice.

All orders attended to with promptness and despatch, and all work *Warranted.*

A share of public patronage solicited.

N. M. CHAFEE,
Sept. 13—tf. 210 Thames Street.

LOCK-SMITH
—AND—
BELL HANGER.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having taken a part of N. M. Chafee's establishment, is now prepared to carry on all the branches of his business as lock-smith and bell-hanger. He keeps constantly on hand every variety of bells, locks, and keys, of the most approved patterns, which are furnished at the lowest rates, and all work warranted.

JOHN GLYNN,
Sept. 13—tf. No. 210 Thames Street.

For Sale.

500 OLD PLATES, such as $1 Daguerreotypists generally use, can be had at ½ price at Williams' Daguerrean Gallery.

WILLIAMS

still continues at the Old Stand, corner of Thames st. and Washington Square. Pictures taken from $1 50 to $12: Lockets and Cases of all kinds, and the best of plates used, and warrented not to fade. Perfect satisfaction given or no pay. Specimens of the $1 color man, can be seen at Williams' to save the trouble of a long walk to the hill. Sept. 6.

NOTICE,

TO JOHN B. L. WATSON, OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

HAVING repeatedly requested you, the said Watson, to receive the money due upon the Mortgage you hold upon my land and discharge the record, and you having neglected to do so, I hereby give notice that I will pay no interest on said Mortgage after this date.

JAMES S. GARDNER.

Middletown, R. I., Sept. 4, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING, of the Company of the Redwood Library and Athenæum, will beholden at the Library on WEDNESDAY, September 24th 1851, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

R. J. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

Newport, Sept. 6 1851—4w

PRESERVING PEACHES, received daily at RIDER'S,

Sept. 6. 171 Thames St.

To the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Rhode Island, Charles A. H. Brown of the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, respectfully represents:

THAT his two minor children, WILLIAM G. BROWN AND CHARLES H. BROWN, of the ages of eight and five years, respectively, as heirs at law of their late mother, Mary M. Brown, are seized as tenants in common of one undoubted fifth part of a certain estate in Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, being the Gammell estate so called. That there is no person in said State to have the legal and proper charge of said estate, in behalf of his said children, wherefore he prays this Honorable Court that Asa M. Gammell of Warren, or some suitable person may be appointed guardian of the estate of his said minor children, in the State of Rhode Island, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

CHARLES A. H. BROWN.

Brooklyn, Sep. 1, 1851.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Clerk's Office, Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, September 8, 1851.

I certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an application which is now pending before said Court, and that said application has been this day referred by said Court to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Clerk's Office in Newport, on Monday, the 27th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for consideration, and that it was ordered by said Court that notice of the pendency thereof should be given, by publishing said application according to law for six successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, and by personal notice to the tenants in possession of the real estate, if any there be, of said minors, as the law directs.

Sep. 13. B. B. HOWLAND, *Prob. Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, Sep. 8, 1851.

THE ADMINISTRATORS on the estate of *THOMAS LAWTON*, late of Newport, yeoman deceased, present their first account on said estate for allowance.

The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Clerk's office in Newport, on Monday the 6th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and notice is ordered to be given thereof, by advertisement, for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

Sep. 13. B. B. HOWLAND, *Prob. Clk.*

Guardian's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of *GEORGE W. WILLIAMS*, of said Newport, and having given bonds as the law directs, hereby notifies the creditors of the said George W. Williams to exhibit their claims within six months from the date hereof, and those persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

Sep. 13, 1851.—6w. ROBERT SEATLE.

To the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Jamestown in the county of Newport, State of Rhode Island.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully represents that MARY ELLEN COTTRELL, CHARLOTTE COTTRELL AND HENRY D. COTTRELL, minors, under the age of twenty-one years, children of Daniel S. Cottrell, dec. and Ann Cottrell his wife, of the State of Mississippi, that said minors are now residing in Hancock County, State of Mississippi, and are heirs at Law, to certain real Estate in said town of Jamestown, and it being thought most advantageous to said minors that said Estate should be sold, it is necessary that some person be appointed in Rhode Island, guardian of said minors; he therefore requests that some suitable person be appointed guardian of said minors' property in this State, under and by virtue of the law of the said State of Rhode Island in such cases made and provided.

JOHN S. COTTRELL.

Clerk's office, Court of Probate of the town of Jamestown, September, 1851.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an application which is now pending before said court, and that said application has been this day referred by said Court, for consideration, to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town House in Jamestown, on Monday the 3d Day of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and that it was ordered by said Court that notice of the pendency thereof, should be given by publishing said application according to law, for six successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury.*

JOHN E. WATSON, *Probate Clerk.*

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Honorable, the Court of Probate of the Town of Little Compton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of Ezra Coe, late of said Town, deceased, represented Insolvent, and how they are made out, do hereby give Notice, that six months from the Eighth day of September, A. D. 1851, are allowed to the Creditors of said Estate, to bring in and prove their Claims against the same, and that the first Saturdays in October, December, January and March in said Term, from one o'clock to four o'clock in the afternoon, and the house of Otis Wilbor, in said Little Compton, is appointed by us, the time and place of meeting said Creditors, for the purpose of receiving and examining their several Claims.

OTIS WILBOR,
LINDOL SIMMONS, } Com'rs.
JONATHAN BROWNELL,

Little Compton, Sept. 8, 1851.—13

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, Sep. 8, 1851.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing, dated the 9th day of Dec., 1847, purporting to be the last will and testament of *ELIZA CHASE*, late of Portsmouth deceased, was presented to this Court for Probate, and testamentary thereon, by Abner Chase, the Executor named in said will, and the consideration thereof is referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth, on the second Monday in October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., and it is ordered that previous notice be given in the *Newport Mercury*, for three successive weeks to all persons interested to appear at said time and place, if they see fit.

By order
RICH'D. SHERMAM, *Prob. Clerk.*

Sept. 13.—*

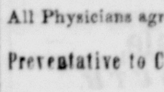
Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of the town of Portsmouth, Administrator on the estate of *ISAAC PECKHAM*, late of Portsmouth, dec., and having accepted of said trust and qualified himself according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment to

ANDREW McCURRIE, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, Sep. 12, 1851.—6w.

TO LET,
and immediate possession given.



A tenement in the house on Prospect Hill Street, late the property of Mary Coggeshall, deceased. For particulars apply to

PETER P. REMINGTON.

Newport, Sept. 6. 1851.

SALT WATER BATHS.

All Physicians agree that Bathing is most essential as a

Preventative to Cholera and other Epidemic Diseases.

Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths,
AT MY OFFICE, DAILY,
LONG WHARF, NEWPORT.
From Sunrise till 9 o'clock, P. M.

Aug. 9— tf.

R. H. STANTON.
DEALER IN
PROVISIONS, SHIP STORES, GROCERIES WINES, LIQUORS, TEAS, PORTER, ALE, FRUIT, &c. &c.

At Store No. 98 Thames-st., opposite Colonnade Row.

Goods of any description forwarded to customers with despatch.

August 2.

AUCTION SALES.

Will be sold at Public Auction in Newport on Tuesday, September 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., if not previously disposed of at private sale.

ALL the property belonging to the late Jedediah Irish, situated in Warner street, Newport, consisting of a Dwelling House, Slaughter House, and other out-buildings

ALSO.

From 1 to 3-7ths of the Farm situated on Prudence Island, late the property of Daniel Chase, dec. For further particulars, enquire of

PERRY C. IRISH, or
Newport, Sep. 12. WILLIAM C. IRISH.

Will be sold at Auction on Saturday, October 4th at 11 o'clock, A. M. (if not previously disposed of at private sale.

ALL the right, title and interest, of Nathan Stanton, in and to a track of land containing about seventeen acres, situated on the main road, about one mile from town.

By order of the Assignee.

S. A. PARKER, *Auct'r.*

Farm for Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, the subscriber Administrators of the Estate of *HAWKINS GREEN*, late of Portsmouth, dec., will sell at Public Auction on Tuesday 14th of Oct., at 10 o'clock, if fair if not, the next fair day, a farm generally called the Freeborn farm, situated in Portsmouth on a cross road leading from the East to the West road about three miles from the Stone Bridge and Bristol Ferry. Or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the debts and incidental expenses. Said farm contains 40 acres of land; has two extra Orchards, bearing choice fruit; a never failing stream of water; a house and other buildings, and from 75 to 100 cords of standing wood thereon: and is one of the pleasantest locations in the town.

BENJ. & H. F. GREEN, *Adm'rs.*

Portsmouth, Sept. 6. 1851.

—MERCHANTS'—
INSURANCE COMPANY
IN PROVIDENCE.
(Incorporated by the Legislature of R. Island, 1851.)

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.
Fire and Marine Risks taken at Current ates.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Comstock, *Peleg A. Rhodes,*
George W. Hallet, *Walter Manton,*
Jabez C. Knight, *Robert W. Watson,*
Byron Sprague, *William Foster,*
Edward A. Greene, *William Viall,*
Amos D. Smith, *Moses B. Lockwood,*
Samuel B. Wheaton, *Robert L. Lippitt,*
William S. French.

WILLIAM COMSTOCK, *Pres't.*

WALTER PAINE, Jr., *Secr'y.*

[O]FFICE WHAT CHEER BUILDING.
No. 20 Market Square,
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

☞ Applications for Insurance at the above Office on Marine Risks, or against Fire on Houses, Stores, Manufactories, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mechanics' Risks &c. &c., may be made to the subscriber who is authorized to act as Agent, and will forward proposals and furnish answers with dispatch.

EDWARD W. LAWTON.

Newport, Aug. 29, 1851.—8w.

READ!
SARATOGA POWDERS,
A substitute for the
Rochelle, Seidlitz & Soda Powder.

No one who has been accustomed to using Congress or Soda Water should neglect having these, if traveling, at sea, residing in the country, or otherwise deprived of a Soda Fountain. They form a perfect

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAIN,

And can be used with Raspberry, Sarsaparilla, Currant, Vanilla, Checkerberry, Lemon, Ginger, Simple, Rose, Sugar, Pine Apple, Orgeat, Bravovis, Sassafras, Barley, Ginger, Nectar, Almond, Orange, or Fancy

SYRUPS OR SUGAR,

And will be found an agreeable remedy for Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Coated Tongue, Headache, Sea Sickness, Sleepiness, Bad Tasteing, Mouth, Dyspepsia, and all of the debilitating and unpleasant diseases so prevalent in the Spring and Summer.

N. B. One box is equal to six boxes of Soda, Rochelle or Seidlitz Powders, and when empty can be refilled for a trifling expense.

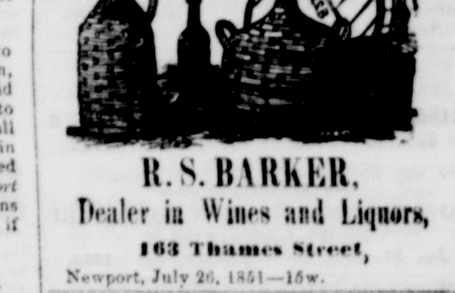
N. B. There are imitations of this article. Be sure and get the genuine, at

23 Tremont Row,

or at the Agent's,

C. G. C. HAZARD'S,
137 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

There is no other agent in Newport or vicinity—and the clear article cannot be obtained at any other place. June 28—1s6m.



R. S. BARKER,
Dealer in Wines and Liquors,
163 Thames Street,

Newport, July 26, 1851—15w.

Judd's Liquid Cuticle.

IN the language of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of the Medical University of New York, "*Judd's Liquid Cuticle* is an invaluable article, and should be in possession of every family. Not a vessel should sail without it for the free use of all on board."

It is an excellent substitute for adhesive plaster of all kinds, without any of its inconveniences; and is so medicated as to allay all pain immediately and most perfectly.

A very little applied any where on the surface of the skin, immediately forms a firm, smooth coating, very similar to the natural cuticle or outer skin; which may be freely washed with water and soap, without any injury to the wound.

For sale at the manufacturers price by

Sept. 6. R. J. TAYLOR.

Corn, Meal and Feed.

1000 BUSHELS Superior White Corn,
1000 do do Yellow do
150 do Northern and Southern corn meal,
50 do Bolted do
1000 do Fine Feed.

Just received and for sale by

BARBER & BOONE,
Nos. 4 and 6 South side,
May 31. Market Square.

CORN, FLOUR, MEAL,
GRASS SEED, &C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the Store recently occupied by JOHN T. TILLEY, on the North side of Market Square, and intend keeping constantly for sale *CORN, FLOUR, MEAL, &C.*

JOHN ELDRED & CO.

JOHN ELDRED,
GEO. W. PERRY. March 15.—6m.

YOUNG'S EMPORIUM FOR FRUITS,
PARK SALOON.

WHERE every variety of Fruit, foreign and domestic, is received daily from New York and the southern Market; sold at the most reasonable prices, and sent to any part of the Town, free of expense

H. H. YOUNG.

Aug. 30. *Corner of Thames St. and Parks*

BLISS'

JENNY LIND



HOT AIR COOKING RANGE.

IN presenting this Range to the public, the subscriber would call attention to its merits. He has been well convinced from his own observations that the public are in want of a Range with such improvements as will render it more perfect for all purposes of domestic utility and economy, than any now in the market.—In the article which he now offers to the public for examination, he has (if he can place any reliance upon the assurance of experienced dealers in Ranges and Stoves, his customers and his own experience and observations) been successful beyond his most sanguine expectations. The Oven is so constructed as to secure the certainty of thorough baking the bottom of all articles proper to be cooked in an oven. It is unnecessary to say to those who have used ranges, that no previous pattern has been free from defect in this particular.

☞ All parts of this Range is double the usual thickness.

It has also been pronounced by competent judges, the most beautiful and perfect in its appearance, of any Cooking Range in this country, with some advantages over many ranges that are made. I would call your attention

1st, to its general beauty and great strength of castings. Also, the quality of Iron and the care and skill with which they are mounted. Also, notice the top which is so constructed as to prevent the least possible chance of breaking or burning out.

2d, the form of the fire chamber—a cylinder lined with Soap stone, or Fire-brick, and known to be the best form of fire chamber' in which to burn coal.

3d, Notice the front of the range closes tight, with a register in the ash-door, to give draft, which when closed makes the range perfectly air tigh. Also, a new arrangement for dropping the Grate from the outside, so that no dust can escape in the room.

4th, the simplicity of the arrangements; it having but one Damper, which manages the whole. Also, the convenience for cleaning the Flues, and a convenient place to put the coal scuttle and a very large oven, of capacity enough to bake twelve pies. Also, a Bath Boiler, which can be heated by a side or back Flue or a water back, and a new and improved hot-air fixture which will heat a room from 12 to 15 feet square, with the same fire that is used in cooking.

No. 1 Range is 20 inches wide, 20 inches high, 22 inches deep; one oven 13 inches wide 12 inches high, 22 inches deep; one hole on top of oven, and four holes on body of Range 6 1-2 inches; Grate 10 inches front; (oven can be set on either side,) whole Range to occupy 3 feet in length.

No. 2 Range, is 24 inches wide, 24 inches high, 24 inches deep; Oven 15 inches wide, 13 inches high, 24 inches deep; one hole on top of oven and four holes on body of Range, 7 1-2 inches; Grate 11 inches front; (oven can be set on either side) whole Range to occupy 3 feet 6 inches in length.

No. 3 Range, is 24 inches wide, 24 inches high, 24 inches deep; Oven 17 inches wide, 11 inches high, 24 inches deep; one hole on top of oven and four holes on body of Range, 8 1-2 inches; Grate 12 inches front; (oven can be set on either side,) whole Range to occupy 3 feet 8 inches in length.

No. 4 Range, is 26 inches wide, 24 inches high, 24 inches deep; Oven 19 inches wide, 17 inches high, 24 inches deep; one hole on top of oven and four holes on body of Range 9 inches diameter; Grate 14 inches front; (oven can be set on either side,) whole Range to occupy 4 feet 2 inches in length.

No. 5 Range, is 3 feet wide, 24 inches high, 21 inches deep; Oven 19 inches wide, 17 inches high, 24 inches deep; one hole on top of oven, and six holes on body of Range 9 inches in diameter; Grate 14 inches front, whole Range to occupy 5 feet 2 inches.

All of these Ranges can be set with double ovens either No. 1, 2, 3 or 4, at the option of the purchaser.

Manufactured and for sale by
WILLIAM H. BLISS,
May 31, 1851. Newport, R. I.

TAKE NOTICE.

COOKING STOVES of all the new patterns Bay State May Flower, Perfect Union Brownell's Coal Stoves, &c. &c., No. 19, Thames-st.
WM. BROWNELL.
September 14, 1850.

Stoves, Grates & Cylinders

LINED AT SHORT NOTICE, with Soap Stone, or Fire-brick, at the Stove Depot, Thames-street, by WM. H. BLISS.
Newport, Oct. 5.

WILLIAM H. BLISS,

—DEALER IN—

RANGES, HOT AIR FURNACES, PARLOR, OFFICE & COOKING STOVES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

—MANUFACTURER OF—

COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE
At Wholesale and Retail.
Jan 12 1850.

Now is the time to get your COAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Coal Yard and wharf formerly occupied by Charles Devens, Jr., and shall be happy to supply the old customers of Mr. Devens, as well as the public generally with the best kind of Coal.
WM. G. PECKHAM.
Newport, Sept. 21, 1850.
N. B.—A good article of *Richmond Coal*, for Blacksmith's use, for sale as above.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a first rate rticle of Red Ash Stove and Egg Coal, selected with great care from the best Mines in Pennsylvania; which he offers for sale as low as can be bought in town.
ALSO—PICTOU COAL, for Blacksmith's use
CHARLES DEVENS,
On Devens' Wharf, South side of the Bank of Rhode Island. May 23.

COAL! COAL!!

CUMBERLAND COAL, for family use—to burn in open Grates; *also*, for Blacksmith's use. For sale by C. DEVENS, Jr.
Oct. 5, 1850.—tf.

VERMICELLI.—10 boxes fresh imported just received and for sale by
June 21. *NEWTON BROTHERS.*

WRAPPING PAPERS.—100 reams various sizes and qualities just received and for sale cheap by *NEWTON BROTHERS.*

CHOICE ASSORTED SYRUPS, very nice, this day received and for sale at
July 19. RIDER'S.

HECKER'S WHEATEN GRITS and Farina, just received and for sale at
July 19. RIDER'S.

WHEELER'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.—For purifying the Blood, creating an appetite, promoting digestion &c. &c. Price per bottle 75 cents, for sale at TILLEY'S.
June 21. Opposite the Post Office.

JAMES W. LYON,

PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH.
No. 226, Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing Materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Having procured the services of an experienced Plumber, he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

JAMES W. LYON.

Having been appointed agent of the Hudson Gutta Percha Manufacturing Co., is now prepared to furnish any quantity of Gutta Percha pipe, and sheet do., this pipe can be fitted to any of the uses to which lead has been applied. For conveying cold water possesses many advantages over lead as it is not affected by any of the acids or alkalies, it is entirely tasteless, does not affect any kind of water, will not rot and cannot be burst by frost. The sheet may be applied to any use to which sheet lead may be applied, and peculiarly adapted to lining water tanks and reservoirs and also for water closet work.

Grateful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit the approbation of his customers. All work warranted not to fail until worn out.
April 5, 1851.

Providence and Newport,

VIA. BRISTOL AND FALL RIVER.

The new and commodious Steamer CANONICUS, Capt. Nathan Childs, will commence her regular trips between Providence and Newport, on Tuesday, June 10th, touching at Bristol, Bristol Ferry, and Fall River, each way—leave Providence every day (Sundays excepted) at 7½ o'clock, A. M., and Fall River at 9¾ A. M., on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, and to arrive at Newport about 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Newport at 2¼ o'clock, P. M., to connect with the 3¾ o'clock, train at Fall River for Boston; leave Fall River at 4¼ P. M., touching at Bristol Ferry and Bristol, arriving in Providence at about 6 o'clock.

Fare for a single passage 50 cents or Excursion Tickets for the day at the same rate. Tickets between Newport and Boston $1 50, and baggage ticketed through to connect directly with the Railroad, without carriage at Fall River.

N. B. The boat will not stop at Bristol Ferry on her way from Newport to Fall River.

For further particulars apply to
June 21, 1851. ANTHONY STEWART.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NEWPORT, PROVIDENCE, BOSTON & ALBANY.
The Steamer
PERRY,

Capt. Geo. W. Woolsey, will on and after Monday morning, June 16, 1851, leave Newport and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted as follows; Leave Newport at 5 o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M.—Leave Providence at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M., connecting with morning and evening trains for Boston, Worcester, Albany and Stonington.

Passengers leaving Newport in the morning at 5 o'clock arrive in Boston at 9—by leaving Newport at 2 P. M., arrive in Boston at 6 P. M.

Passengers leaving Boston at 7 20 A. M., arrive in Newport at 11 A. M.—by leaving Boston at 4 P. M., arrive at Newport at 8 P. M.

Passengers and their Baggage transported between the Boat and Cars free.

FARES.

Newport to Albany,		$3.50.
"	Worcester,	1,50.
"	Boston,	1,50.
"	Providence,	50.

N. B. Freight taken at the usual low rates.
Newport, June 14, 1851.

FOR NEW-YORK DIRECT.

The steamer EMPIRE STATE Captain Brayton, will leave Fall River every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings on the arrival of the steamboat train of cars from Boston for New York, via. Newport, leaving Newport at 8¼ o'clock, and arrive in New York at about 6½ o'clock next morning.—Returning, will leave New York at 5 o'clock p. m.

The BAY STATE, Captain Brown, will leave Fall River every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday as above, for New York, via. Newport, leaving here at about 8½ o'clock, and on her return, leaving New York at 5 p. m.

For further particulars enquire of
March 22. ANTHONY STEWART.

NEWPORT & PROVIDENCE.

THE Steamer MIANTONOMI, Capt. Gilbert Woolsey, will leave Banister's Wharf, Newport, for Providence, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning will leave Providence at 8½ A. M.
Fare 50 cents. July 19

GREGORY'S
Boston and California Express.

FOR the transmission of Specie, Bullion, Merchandise, &c. &c., with safety and dispatch, per every steamer leaving New York and San Francisco, via. the Isthmus of Panama, and the route through Nicaragua.
KINSLEY & CO., *Agents.*
August 2. 190 Thames-st., Newport.

Furnished House To Let.



THE elegantly furnished House, situated on Washington Square, and facing the Mall, one of the most beautiful locations in the town, and the former residence of Levi H. Gale, Esq., of New Orleans, will be let furnished, for the season. For particulars, enquire at the store of D. J. & N. H. GOULD,
Newport, June 14. No. 70, Thames street.

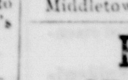
House to Let.



A new and convenient house, containing fourteen rooms, pleasantly situated in the south part of Newport, will be let for the season, furnished, possession can be had immediately if desired, those wanting such a house, will please enquire of R. P. LEE,
June 21. At the R. I. Union Bank

The person hiring the house, can be supplied with a good Cook, and a Chamber maid.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.



THE pleasantly situated two story house in Middletown, the residence of the subscriber, containing twelve rooms. There is a barn, carriage house and other out buildings, and a garden attached. The house is about two miles from Newport, on the Bliss road, and 1 1-4 from the second beach. For further particulars apply to ELIPHAZ BARKER.
Middletown, July 5, 1851—3m.*

Farm for Sale,

IN PORTSMOUTH.

THE Farm late the residence of Capt. John Stanton, pleasantly situated on the East shore of this Island; second farm North of the Glen, containing 56 acres, a convenient two story house and out buildings, two orchards &c.

For further particulars, enquire of
ISAAC GOULD,
No. 70 Thames street.
Newport, Aug. 9, 1851.

Barn to Let.

A LARGE BARN with two lofts in good repair,—apply to
April 12, 1851. H. SESSIONS.

DYERS HEALING EMBROCATION.—A new supply just received by
C. G. C. HAZARD, *Agent.*
Aug. 30. *Next North of Post Office.*

CLOTHING.
OREGON CLOTHING STORE.

REPLENISHED with a large and complete assortment of fashionable *READY MADE CLOTHING*, consisting of

COATS,

of the latest styles, made from German and French broad cloths, also Sattinet, Tweed and Kentucky Jean Coats and Sack Coats.

PANTS,

of black and blue broad cloth, of the best quality, striped and plaid Doeskins, black, blue, and dark mixed Sattinets, Vermont cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds &c.

VESTS,

of plain black Satin, figured do., fancy do., Italian cloths, Valencia, and a great variety of other styles.

JACKETS,

of black broad cloth, blue Sattinet, mixed do., green sack jackets, blue plaid do. &c.

BOYS CLOTHING,

consisting of a good assortment of Coats, Jackets Pants and Vests.

FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, under Shirts and Drawers.

PIECE GOODS,

of a good assortment, such as broad cloth, strip'd and plain doeskin, cassimere, black, blue and mixed sattinet, tweed cloth and cloth for Boys Clothes, red and blue flannel, plain and striped shirtings cotton cloth, prints &c., by the yard or piece.

HATS & CAPS,

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

TRUNKS, VALICES, AND CARPET BAGS, of a good assortment which may always be found at this establishment as usual, at the lowest prices.

MATTRASSES, OIL CLOTHING, SOU'WESTERS &

Please call and examine for yourselves at the *OREGON CLOTHING STORE*,
Corner of Thames and Franklin Streets.
May 3, 1851.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.

MOULTON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN FALCONER & CO.

64 Cedar, and 22 Pine streets, New York.

INVITE Merchants visiting New York City, to their immense stock of Foreign and Domestic Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Their stock is entirely new, and in addition still receive by every Steamer new and elegant styles, confined exclusively to this house, consisting of every variety of dress goods to be found in the FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH and AMERICAN markets, and *at prices that will defy competition.*

CASH BUYERS and MERCHANTS GENERALLY, will do well to call and examine our stock, as our goods are adapted to *every section of the country*; and we are resolved to spare no efforts to make it the interest of every merchant to favor us with their patronage.
JAMES S. MOULTON,
JAMES W. BARKER,
ZENAS NEWELL.
New York, March 20, 1851.—6m.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment
NO. 164 Thames Street.

The subscriber, would respectfully invite the attention of the public, to his fashionable assortment of new Winter Goods, consisting in part, of

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

which will be sold at moderate prices, or made into garments of the *latest styles*, in the most *thorough manner.*
WILLIAM B. SWAN.
Newport, Nov. 9, 1850.

JOSEPH H. HAMMETT
DRAPER & TAILOR,
121 Thames Street,

Has now in store a variety of new Winter Goods which he will make into Garments of any kind, in the best manner, and in a style to suit the purchaser.
Newport, Nov. 9, 1850.

WILLIAM P. TENNY & CO.
Dealers in Carpetings

OF EVERY VARIETY AND QUALITY.
HALL OVER MAINE R. R. DEPOT
Haymarket Square.

Wm. P. Tenny,
J. Aug. Felt,
Edward Kimball, *BOSTON.*
F. B. Wentworth,
June 14, 1851—3m.

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK

MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store corner of Spring and Touro streets, lately occupied by John Irish, where he intends to carry on the Saddle, Harness and Trunk business in all its varieties and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of articles usually kept in such an establishment, consisting in part of Trunks, Valices, Whips, Curry-Combs and Brushes, Chamois Skins, Dusters, &c., &c.

All articles in his line made to order, at the shortest notice.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited, and all orders thankfully and faithfully attended to.
FRANCIS STANHOPE.
N. B. Repairing attended to with despatch.
April 12.—6m.

TABLE COVERS,
CARPETS, COUNTERPAINS AND BLANKETS,
CLEANSED.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he will cleanse in the best manner, at short notice and on the most reasonable terms, at his mill in the Glen, Carpets, Counterpaines, Blankets, Table Covers, &c., &c. Persons in Newport wishing his services as above may leave their articles at the Store of Edward Stanhope, in Broad street or John Ailman's, in Spring street; or, by leaving their address, articles will be taken at their dwellings, and returned to them when finished. All favors thankfully received.
THOMAS GOULD.
Portsmouth, April 19, 1850—6m.

FLOUR.

100 BBLS. Choice Family Flour,
25 half bbls do do do
Just received and for sale by
BARBER & BOONE,
Nos. 4 and 6 South side,
May 31. Market Square.

Preserving Peaches.

PERSONS wishing a good Article will do well to give us a call.
Aug. 30. H. H. YOUNG.

FLANNELS

RED, Blue, Yellow, & White, all wool, cotton and wool, and Cotton Flannels, just received at
Aug 23. J. H. HAMMETT'S.

Spirits Turpentine.

21 BBLS. first quality, for sale by
April 21. G. BOWEN & CO.

WATERED POPLINS.

A FEW pieces of Watered Poplins, very glossy and good colors, just received by
May 24. F. LAWTON & BROTHER.

DOCT. CUMMING'S Dental Toilet Setts, just received and for sale by
C. G. C. HAZARD,
June 12 next door north of Post Office.

Newport Iron Foundry.

FOOT OF HOWARD STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having made arrangements to carry on an extensive business, are now prepared to furnish castings of every description at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

They have on hand, and are weekly receiving, *Fence Patterns* of every variety; suitable for Cemetery, Street, Park, Balcony, or any other ornamental purpose; and are prepared to put up the same on as reasonable terms as can be offered by any establishment in the country. Ornamental fences of iron, will now come into general use, as they can be put up at the cost of a wooden one. Persons in want of a fence would do well to call and examine our patterns before making a selection.

We have, in connection with the Foundry, an experienced Pattern Maker, who is prepared to furnish patterns with dispatch, and on reasonable terms.
T. N. STANLEY & BROTHER.
July 19, 1851—tf.

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT

J. HAMMOND'S BOOK STORE.

MORAL HEROISM, or the Trials and Triumphs of the Great and Good.	1
Grace Dermot; or how to lighten heavy burdens.	1
Sunbeams and Shadows, and Buds and Blossoms; or Leaves from Aunt Minnie's Portfolio, by George A. Hulse.	1
Incidents in the Life of a Pastor, by William Wisner D. D.	1
Ralph Rutherford: a Nautical Romance, author of "The Petrel" &c.	1
The Fate, a Tale of Stirring Times, by G. P. R. James, author of "The Commissioner," "Henry Smeaton," "The Old Oak Chest," "The Woodman."	1
The Stone Mason of Saint Point, a Village Tale, by A. De Lamartine, Translated from the French.	1
Travels and Adventures in Mexico; in the course of journeys of upwards of 2500 miles performed on foot, giving an account of the manners and customs of the people, and the agricultural and mineral resources of that country, by Wm. W. Carpenter, late of the U. S. Army.	2
I. O., a Tale of the Olden Fane, by K. Barton.	1
International Magazine for September; Harper's Magazine for September; The Wide, Wide World, by Elizabeth Wetherell, Fifth Edition.	2
Nathalie, a Tale, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Women in France," "Madeline," Etc.	2

Sept. 6.

F. GARDECK'S
VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS.

Warranted to Cure
COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA AND PILES.

FOR Nervousness, General Debility, Humors, &c., &c., pills stand unrivalled by any medicine now in use—and in all cases where physic is required.

These Pills are warranted to be free from all mineral substances, and in their operation and effect upon the Bowels leave them in a perfectly healthy and natural state.

DIRECTIONS.

In ordinary cases, one Pill every night, on going to bed, until the disease is removed. In case of violent attack, from one to three Pills. These Pills are perfectly safe for any age or sex.—care being taken, however, to administer in proportion to the *age of the patient.* So no case is any change of diet required.

Numerous references might be given as to their efficacy, but as the market is now overstocked with humbug medicines, with a long string of fictitious names attached, these Pills are offered to the public upon their own merits. The Proprietor has also, constantly on hand a medicine which he will warrant to cure the *SCROFULA AND RHEUMATISM*
however long the person may have been afflicted with them.

All orders, (post paid) addressed to F. BARDEEN, No. 1. Carroll Street; Providence, R. I. will be promptly attended to.
R. J. TAYLOR, Agent for Newport.
July 5.—1y

Water Cure House,

CORNER OF TOURO and HIGH STREETS,
NEWPORT, R. I.

ASA SMITH, Proprietor; Lousia A. Smith Physician to the Establishment,—which is now open for the reception of Patients, who will be taken for full board treatment—day treatment—or visited at their residences, in acute diseases, the diseases of children, and cases of childbirth—but in all cases where the services of Miss Smith are required to administer Water-Cure at childbirth, she will expect an early consultation and thorough preparatory treatment.

TERMS OF TREATMENT;

For full board treatment, from $5 to $10 per week,—payable weekly.

Those who come to the house for treatment, are required to bring two comfortables, three blankets, one sheet, and towelling for bandages. Consultations daily (Sundays excepted,) from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
May 24, 1851.—6m.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

THE SUBSCRIBER having received a large supply of WOODEN WARE, such as

Chopping trays & bowls,	Cistern, Hogshead, Barrel and Keg Faucets,
Lignumvita Mortars,	
Three hoop Pails,	Lemon Squeezers,
Half Pails,	Common Pails,
Barrel Covers,	Varnished Pails,
Nest Boxes,	Can Pails,
Butter Boxes,	Common Mortars,
Wash Boards,	Wooden Dippers,
Clothes Pins,	Rolling Pins,
Tubs, all sizes,	Butter Prints,
Measures,	Bail Boxes, &c.

All of which, will be sold at whole sale for *Cash* as low as can be bought in New York, or Providence. Purchasers are invited to call and see for themselves. WM. H. BLISS,
March 8, 1851.] 117 *Thames Street.*

—AGENCY—

OF Dr. S. S. Fitch's celebrated Medicines used by him with such distinguished success in the cure of coughs, consumption, catarrh, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Piles, Female complaints, &c. &c.

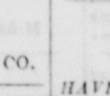
Dr. S. S. Fitch's Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and Inhaling Tubes. Also, lectures on consumption, and the art of preserving Life and health to Old Age, &c.

Dr. Fitch's "Guide Book to Invalids" may be had gratuitously, by calling for it at.
R. J. TAYLOR'S 102 Thames-Street.

Soap & Candle Factory.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of the late Silas Ward, dec., in the SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY, would give notice to their friends and to the public generally that they will continue to carry on the business at the old stand No. 6 Sherman street, where they will be glad to serve their friends and the public with as good articles as can be found and at reasonable prices.
WM. G. & GEO. S. WARD
Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

Steam vs Horse.



THE subscriber keeps at his steam power shop No. 2 Sherman street SASHES & BLINDS, DOORS WINDOW FRAMES, &c. at the lowest prices.

Orders punctually attended to.
SIMON MOFFITT
Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

NEW

Paper Hangings,

HAVE BEEN RECEIVED & ARE FOR SALE
Aug. 16.] at JAMES HAMMOND'S.

REFINED SUGAR.—50 bbls Stuart's A. & B just received and for sale by
NEWTON BROTHERS.

DOCT FONTAINE'S BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS,—For beautifying the complexion, cleaning the teeth and many medicinal purposes—price 25 cents a bottle, at R. J. TAYLOR'S.

REMEMBER WHAT YOU READ.

MORE LIGHT.

NO HUMBUG

PHILIP RIDER,

DEALER IN PORTABLE BURNING FLUID, PATENT AND

Pine Oil,

and manufacturer of double distilled

SAFETY CAMPHENE,

AND AGENT FOR THE

BOSTON LAMP DEPOT,

Where lamps of every description can be supplied at the shortest notice,

171 *Thames street*, Newport, R. I.

Camphene hanging lamps, Parlor fluid lamps, Night Lamps, Lantern lamps, Oil lamps, altered to burn Patent Oil or Fluid. Fluid hanging lamps, Glass hand lamps, for Oil or Fluid, Patent filling cans, Chimneys, Wicking, Lamps repair'd.

THE LADIES' DELIGHT,

GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR AND MONEY,

PRICES REDUCED.

The economy of the Portable Burning Fluid, Patent and Pine Oil, has been tested, and the Ladies one and all come out and say it is the only Genuine article of the kind, that has ever proved successful for a good, steady, clean and cheap light, and to use their own expression, it is an *invaluable treasure* to housekeepers, and one trial will prove its superiority over all other burning compositions. And in order to have the above more commonly used and fully believing the old addage that, the nimble sixpense is better than the slow shilling, the subscriber has been induced to *reduce the prices* so as to bring it within the reach of every family. Whereby we say again you save your *Time*, your *Labor*, and your *Money*.

N. B. Any person wishing a trial of the above, can, by calling at 171 Thames street, be supplied with a lamp *trimmed* and *burning*, free of cost.
PHILIP RIDER,
March 1, 1851.] 171 *Thames st., Newport.*

TIMELY HINTS TO ALL.

PARENTS.

READER, if you are still blessed with parents, who are yet in good health, and no artist's pencil has truly traced the linaments of his or her familiar face or form, you may well act the part of wisdom to *advise* or *persuade* them to visit without delay, Williams' Daguerreotype Rooms, corner of Thames street and Washington Square, and have their minatures taken in his superior style of art.

FRIENDS.

If you have a mutual friend, in whose welfare you feel an interest, and your kind feelings are reciprocated, that friend will value, as a precious memorial your Daguerreotype Minature, if taken in Williams' peculiar style.

CHILDREN.

If you are a parent—what would you not give for a correct and perfect likeness of yourself taken when a child? It would show the effect of time, and call up many happy remembrances. This pleasure you can now grant to your children—and should they be "snatched from you by the hand of death," your possession of their Daguerreotype Minatures, if taken by a good artist will afford you sweet consolation.

TO ALL.

How many have lost a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, or an innocent little prattling child—and have not even the shadow of a resemblance to look upon. After the separation some little toy or a trifling article of apparel, often is kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance how much more valuable would be one of Williams' perfect Daguerreotype Minatures of the "loved and lost";

There is scarcely any one who does not take pleasure in gazing on the features of a friend, and when that friend has been removed by death we often hear the exclamation, uttered with an expression of deep regret, "Oh, what would I not give for such a picture of my friend!"

Reader, perhaps you cannot do a better thing, now, while your mind is upon the subject, than take an hour or two, and go by yourself, or with your family, or your friends, and visit the only artist in our town; and if not now, you may at some future period have reason to feel grateful for these "gentle hints" from
J. A. WILLIAMS,
Oct. 26, 1850. Daguerreotype Artist

DR. WILLIAM CLARK'S

ANTI-SCROFULA PANACEA!

IS a sure and thorough *BLOOD PURIFIER* completely eradicating all morbid matter from the system. The only way to *get well* and *keep well* is to *purify* the *blood* and *equalize* the circulation. The *Panacea does it. Every family should have it.* It is a safe, pleasant, renovating and invigorating medicine, and peculiarly adapted to cure Scrofula, Erysipelas, Mercurial Ulcers, Piles, Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Palpitations, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Pulmonary Affections, Spitting Blood, Sluggish Circulation, Humors of every description, and all other diseases caused by an *impure Blood.*

See certificates and recommendations in circulars, to be had of Agents.

Read the following certificates of Wm. Loyd Garrison, Esq.

Boston, Jan. 28, 1851.

Dr. Clark—Dear Sir:—Last year, suffering much from a Scrofulous Diathesis, and also general bodily debility, I was induced to test the efficacy of your Anti-Scrofula Panacea. Its renovating effect upon my system was very soon apparent in my restoration to a state of health much better than I had enjoyed for several years previous, I gained in flesh several pounds beyond the highest point I had ever attained before, and was much improved in every respect, being enabled to go through an unusual amount of mental labor and public lecturing without difficulty. I used some half a dozen bottles. Your Panacea is very pleasant to taste, and permeates through the system in a very quickening manner. I have repeatedly recommended it in my paper, and among my friends and acquaintances, as unquestionably remedial or alleviative in the various complaints for which it is prescribed, and have known of its salutary effects in several cases of scrofula, salt rheum, &c. I cheerfully give you this certificate, (the first I have ever given any medical preparation,) being desirous that the merits of your Panacea may be more extensively known, and its sale widely extended.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. LOYD GARRISON.

Sold by agents throughout the country.
Manufactory and Principal Office,
No. 382 Washington Street, Liberty Tree Block Opposite Boylston Street
Sold in this town by R. R. Hazard & Co.
Boston, June 14, 1851—1y.

G. HUMMELL'S

Essence of Coffee.

ONE package of this essence will go as far as four pounds of Store Coffee; and coffee made by it will preserve the real taste of the best Store Coffee, but will have a more delicate and fine flavor, a finer color, and is considered much wholesomer than pure Store Coffee; it will also be clean without requiring anything to clarify it. Directions for using accompany each package.

Manufactured by Hummell, Bobler & Co., 218 Callowhill st., above 6th Philadelphia.

Sold wholesale and retail at manufactures prices by C. G. C. HAZARD,
next door north Post Office.
June 21—15w. Sole agent for Newport.

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE AFFLICTED—C. G. C. Hazard has just received a new supply of the celebrated, and by several faculties approved, *Galvanic Electro Rheumatic Chains*, by T. F. Coldberger, which render a certain salutary effect for all kinds of nervous complaint and are recommended by them. July 5

Polar Whale Oil.

JUST RECEIVED a supply of superior quality and for sale by
Feb. 1, 1851. GEO. BOWEN & CO.

WOOD, BRICKS, STONE, COAL &C.

ON Devens' Wharf, 100 cords of Pine, Oak and Maple WOOD. 7000 Danvers BRICK—hard pressed—suitable for sidewalks; 10,000 feet flag and curb STONE For sale by
Oct. 27.] CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—A fresh supply at C. G. C HAZARD'S,
Aug. 30. *Next North of Post Office.*

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, having been tested by the experience of thousands for the last 20 years, is recommended by eminent physicians and others, of the highest respectability, as superior to any other preparation.

From the Editor of the Burlington Sentinel, May 17, 1850.—"The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam prepared by Reed & Cutler, of Boston, has become the most popular medicine ever put forth for the cure of *Coughs, Colds and Consumption.*—That it is worthy of its high reputation is made sufficiently evident by the immensity of its annual sales. Messrs. Reed & Cutler are above quackery, depending alone upon the intrinsic virtues of their medicinal preparations for their disposal. Humbug is so plentiful that it gives us real pleasure to offer the trifling and gratuitous tribute of our recommendation to a medicine we know to be of real merit.

An eminent physician writes us,—"I have for some time past been in the habit of prescribing the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam for Consumption, asthma, pleurisy, spitting of blood, and coughs or pulmonary affections of every kind; and with confidence recommend it as superior to any other preparation used for the above complaints."

Nov. 2, 1850.—New certificates, to almost any extent, might be added if deemed necessary; but the proprietors feel that the article has become so universally well known, and its virtues so generally acknowledged by physicians and others, as to make it unnecessary to offer at this time, further proof of the merits of this highly popular article.

☞ *BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS*, such as Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam, American Pulmonary Balsam, and others, in part bearing the name! Enquire for the article by its whole name, the "*VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM*," and see that it has the written signature of Wm. Jon'n Cutler upon a yellow label, on the blue wrappers. Each bottle and seal is stamped, "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

Prepared by *REED & CUTLER*, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Medicines, Paints, Chemicals and Dye Stuffs, 33 India Street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. For particulars and recommendations, see a pamphlet accompanying each bottle. Price 50 cents. For sale in Newport by R. R. Hazard and R. J. Taylor.
June 7, 1851—6m.

DR FONTAINE'S
BALM OF
THOUSAND FLOWERS!

FOR the Toilet, the Nursery, for Bathing, and many medicinal purposes. Highly perfumed by its own ingredients. Recommended by the faculty of almost every European city, and established under the patronage of every Physician in London and Paris, and thousands of individuals, who make daily use of it in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. It is the greatest luxury a lady or gentleman could wish for the improvement of health, for comfort and personal embellishment, and its delicate, soothing sensation, and the delightful softness it imparts to the complexion.

We give a few of the prominent properties of the *BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!*
already well established by actual experience. 1st *This Balm Eradicates every defect of the Complexion,*
and establishes in its stead beauty and health, at the time when both, by the changes of age, or freaks of nature, or disease have been obscured and undermined,—it cleanses the skin, and draws to the surface all impurities, and every species of pimples and blotches; also removes tan, sunburns, sallowness and freckles, imparting to the skin its original purity and an unsurpassed freshness, rendering it clear, smooth and white.—2d.

It promotes the growth and increases the Hair, Causing it to curl in the most natural manner; it cleanses the head from dandruff, gives vigor, health and life to the very roots of the hair.—3d.

It is a superior article for Shaving,
Being superior to all descriptions of Soaps, Creams, Pastes, &c. As a dentrifice for cleansing the teeth, it is by far the most medicinal of any compound yet discovered, preventing decay, relieving pain, ulcers and cankers, and renders the teeth white as alabaster. For the nursery, and for bathing, for suffering infants, and for adults to promote sweetness of body, cleanliness, health and strength, and to prevent disease, eruptions, &c., there is no article more suitable than this Balm. It may be used in cold or warm, hard or soft water.

FETRIDGE & CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors.
Wholesale, at No. 15 State Street. Retail, at THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
No 2 and 71 Washington Street, Boston.
Price 50 cts and $1 per bottle.
R. R. HAZARD, & CO.,
June 14, 1851—1y. Sole Agents.

MARINE and FIRE INSURANCE.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R.I., continue to Insure against *LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE*, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactories, Buildings, & Merchandise and also against *MARINE RISKS* on favorable terms. The capital stock

$150,000,

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

Directors elected June 9, 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel G. Tobey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to George Bowen, *Agent.*
ALLEN O. PECK, *President.*
Walker Humphry, *Secretary.*
American Insurance Co's Office, June 9, 1847.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Middletown, Administrator on the estate of *WILLIAM PECKHAM, Esq.*, late of Middletown, dec'd, and having accepted of said trust, and qualified himself according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them for settlement and all indebted to make immediate payment to
WILLIAM F. PECKHAM, Adm'r.
Middletown, Aug. 23, 1851—6w.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate, Administrator on the estate of *ABBY MARIA MASON,*
late of Newport, dec'd, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment to
Sept. 6. GEO. C MASON, *Adm'r.*

Sheeting and Shirting.

UNBLEACHED, Bleached, and Half Bleached, Sheetings, and Shirting, Scotch and Russia Diapers, Counterpaines, Ticking Crash, Blankets &c. &c. just opening at

---

LADIES GOLD CUFF PINS.—A new assortment of rich styles, this day opened and for sale low by
B. H. TISDALE & SON, 138 Thames st.

Articles for the Hair

Boyle's Hyperion Fluid; Clirehub's Tricopherous; Phalon's Invigorator; Bary's Tricopherous; Haule's Lustral; Jayne's Hair Tonic, with a variety of Choice Pomades and Oils, just received fresh at C. G. C. HAZARD'S.
Aug. 30. *Next North of Post Office.*

Doct. D. Jaynes Family Medicines. A fresh invoice, at C. G. C. HAZARD'S,
Aug. 30. *Next North of Post Office.*

APOTHECARIES' HALL

NEAR STATE HOUSE, WASHINGTON SQ.
NEWPORT, R. I.
ESTABLISHED 1822.

R. R. Hazard & Co.,

Dispensing Chemists and Pharmaceutists,

WOULD respectfully invite your attention to their stock of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, selected with a particular view to their *perfect* purity. A long familiarity with the New York Market, and the prices and qualities of Drugs, as imported, enable them to furnish the *best and purest*, at most reasonable prices.

Their Prescription Desk is supplied with *Chemicals, Extracts, Oils and Powders*, from the most reliable importers and manufacturers, and our utmost endeavors have been exerted to render this all important department perfect in every detail—worthy the entire confidence of Medical Men; and to preserve its long established reputation, prescriptions are never compounded except by the proprietors themselves, *always with scrupulous care*, and from the *choicest materials.*

We are agents for all the popular and standard Patent Medicines, which we furnish at the lowest customary prices, and warrant them *genuine* in every instance. *No spurious article* of any kind finds admittance to our sales-room.

CONGRESS WATER we supply in *any quantity* and at the *very lowest market prices.* Our large sales of this article enable us to receive it weekly during the summer months.

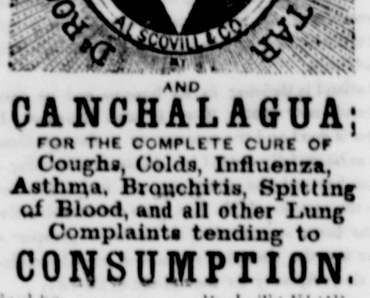
We offer a profusion of *FANCY* and *TOILET GOODS*, of the richest and most fashionable styles, and receive our Cosmetics and Pomades, Oils, Soaps, Perfumery, &c. direct from importing houses.

Our *SODA STAND* is supplied with a variety of the most modern syrups, and we confidently challenge comparison for quality of *WATER* and richness of *SYRUPS*, with any other house in the United States.

Medicines dispensed at *ANY HOUR OF THE NIGHT* by an experienced Pharmaceutist.—*LEECHES* applied.

We would request you to examine our stock and prices, both of which we think cannot fail to give satisfaction.
R. R. HAZARD & CO.
Apothecaries' Hall,
Opposite Park and State-House

WONDERFUL CURES!



AND

CANCHALAGUA;

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION.

Sold by R. J. TAYLOR,
102 Thames Street,
Aug 23, 1851—tf. Agent for Newport.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE
Booksellers & Stationers,
88 John Street, cor. of Gold, N. Y.

Offer to the CITY and COUNTRY TRADE a large stock of

BLANK BOOKS

of their own manufacture, consisting of Cap, Demy, and Medium, Day-Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice and Record Books, &c. &c.

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plain Tuck and Clasp—about forty different sizes and styles,

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Three different sizes—Cap 18mo. 12mo. and 3vo. various styles—plain and tuck, gilt edges.

NOTE, Bill, Shipping Receipts, Blank Receipts, and Bill of Lading Books, Composition, Bank and Cyphering Books, Common place and Composition Books, Exercise and Writing Books, Blank Drawing and Copying Books, Indexes, Indexed Memorandums, &c.

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from the largest folio, down to the smallest diamond, of every variety of binding and price.

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A general assortment.

CARDS.
Printing, Playing, Visiting, Conversation Cards.

STATIONERY.
Gold and Steel Pens and Holders, Quill, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Sand, Ink, India Rubber, Paints, Drawing Paper and Pencils, Writing and Slate Pencils, Crayons, Bristol Board, Cap, Letter Note, Tissue, Envelope and Writing Papers, Inkstands, Stamps, Rulers, Folders, and every other article of stationery furnished, and all at as low prices as any other house in this city.

SLATES—TO THE TRADE:
☞ K. & K. having made arrangements with an extensive Manufacturer, are enabled to supply the trade with an article equal to any manufactured in this country, and at as low a price.—Buyers will please call and examine our goods.
June 21—6m

FLOUR.

EXTRA and Medium Brands,
Hecker's do in Bags,
Bags and bbls Buckwheat,
Coarse and Fine Hominy,
Indian Meal, warranted good and cheap by
August 2. R. H. STANTON.

PAINTED WINDOW SHADES; Green Window Shades; Window Fixings for Shades, for sale by
Sept. 6. WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

Woolen Yarn.

WHITE, Black, Slate, Drab, Scarlet, Purple, and Purple mixed, Lavender, Maroon, Green, Blue and Grey mixed Stocking Yarn; Also Random, Scarlet, Blue, and Orange ditto for childrens wear, just received at
Sept. 6. CHAS. TURNER'S.

BLEACHED COTTONS.—A great variety of Bleached Cottons from 7-8, to 2 1-2 yards wide, at all the various qualities. Also, that Superior Article of Water Twist Shirting, for sale at the cheapest rates, by
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.
Also Brown Sheetings in every variety; some very stout and heavy.

NEW HONEY, this day received in small boxes at RIDER'S,
Sept. 6. 171 Thames St.

LAYER AND SEEDLESS RAISINS, this day received and for sale at RIDER'S,
Sept. 6. 171 Thames St.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY
G. C. MASON & F. A. PRATT,
GEO. C. MASON, EDITOR.
At the Old Stand—No. 123 Thames Street

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum or $1.75 if payment is made strictly in *ADVANCE.*

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